

THE NONCONFORMIST.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIX.—NEW SERIES, No. 716.]

LONDON : WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1859.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 5d.
STAMPED..... 6d.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

ORDINATION SERVICE.
On THURSDAY, July 28th, a SPECIAL SERVICE will be held at the CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, CLAPHAM (the Rev. J. Hill's), for the ordination of Mr. J. P. ASHTON, M.A., as a Missionary to India, in which the following Ministers will take part:—The Revs. J. Hill, Dr. Tidman, J. B. Coles (Missionary from Bellary), J. Frost, and R. Ashton.

Service to begin at Seven o'clock.

MR. COOKE BAINES, of No. 106, CHEAP-SIDE, LONDON, E.C., begs to OFFER his SERVICES in the Negotiation of Partnerships, the Disposal of Businesses, or the Valuation of Stocks. Fire and Life Assurances effected. First-class references if required.

A CONGREGATIONAL MINISTER is desirous of supplying a VACANT PULPIT during his summer recess.
Address, 25, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

WANTED, by a LADY of good Education and thoroughly domestic habits, a SITUATION of trust and activity, either as HOUSEKEEPER or COMPANION. She would not object to instruct one or two young children. Salary moderate.

Address, L. K., Mr. Stringer, House-agent, Streatham.

COMPANION to a LADY.—A YOUNG LADY, possessing a good sound education, wishes to meet with a SITUATION as COMPANION to a LADY, where menial duties would not be required. No objection would be made to the charge of one or two young children. Satisfactory references given and required.

Address, Z. Z., Post-office, Leicester.

GOVERNESS.—The DAUGHTER of a Medical Man, age Eighteen, having received a liberal education, will be OPEN for an ENGAGEMENT in a few days. Competent to teach Music, French, Drawing, and a sound English Education. Salary, £16 per annum, laundress included. A Christian family preferred.

Direct, Miss Rawle, care of Mr. F. Rawle, Surgeon, Hounslow, Middlesex.

CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT.—W. BUTLER, Chemist and Bookseller, High Wycombe, is in WANT of an ASSISTANT.—Character and efficiency indispensable.

THE ADVERTISER, Thirty-five Years of Age, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT of TRUST. Would take the superintendence of a young family, assist a lady in the same, or as useful companion. Country preferred.
Address Beta, Messrs. Blacklock and Co., 117, High-street, Whitechapel.

WANTED immediately, a GENTLEMAN, a Member of a Christian Church, to act as SECRETARY and LIBRARIAN to the Cardiff Young Men's Christian Association and Literary Institute.

Apply, with references, and stating age, married or single, family, if any, salary expected, and former occupation, to Mr. J. F. Fawcett, Roath, Cardiff.

WANTED, a YOUTH, of good moral character, who has some knowledge of the DRAPERY and GROCERY BUSINESS, but especially of the former, where he will enjoy every needful comfort and privilege of a Dissenter's family.

Apply to Mr. G. Shrimpton, Tetworth, Oxon.

THE ADVERTISER, Thirty-five Years of Age, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT as COUNTER-MAN by a YOUNG MAN of strictly moral principles, aged Twenty-four. Good character from his last employer, with whom he has lived over four years. Salary only a secondary consideration to a comfortable home. Will make himself generally useful to his employer.

Address, J. R., Mr. Grainick's, 2, Victoria-place, Picton-street, Camberwell, Surrey.

THE ADVERTISER, Thirty-five Years of Age, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT as COUNTER-MAN by a YOUNG MAN of strictly moral principles, aged Twenty-four. Good character from his last employer, with whom he has lived over four years. Salary only a secondary consideration to a comfortable home. Will make himself generally useful to his employer.

Communications must be addressed to H. L., care of the Rev. J. F. Smythe, Worstead, Norfolk.

WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, aged Thirty, who is a good Bookkeeper and Accountant, a SITUATION as CLERK or otherwise. Thoroughly understands the Corn, Coal, and English Timber trades. References from late employers.

Address, A. P., Office of this Paper.

A YOUNG PERSON, who for several years has had considerable experience in tuition, wishes to make a RE-ENGAGEMENT in a Dissenting Family. In addition to the usual branches of a good English Education, she can undertake Music and French, with the rudiments of Latin and Drawing.

Address, E. W., Messrs. J. and T. Spencer, Leicester.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, STOKE, near DEVONPORT.
LADIES and GENTLEMEN visiting the neighbourhood may obtain comfortable ACCOMMODATION at Miss PYER'S (daughter of the late Rev. John Pyer), close to the Cornwall Railway Station. Terms 25s. per week.

BEST COALS, 23s.—GAMMAN, SON, and CARTER solicit orders for the best Hetton's, Stewart's, or Lambton's Wallsend Coals, screened, at 23s.; or Good Seconds at 21s. 6d. per ton, for cash. Good Inland, 20s. Storehouse-wharf, Ratcliff; and King Edward's-road, Hackney.

COALS.—Best Coals only. — COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 23s. per ton net for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty, 13, Cornhill; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars; and Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Pimlico.

COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—HIGHBURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—LEA and COMPANY'S HETTON'S & HASWELL WALLSEND, the best House Coals, 22s. per ton, direct from the Collieries by screw-steamer; Hartlepool, 21s. ; Silkstone, first class, 20s. ; second class, 19s. ; Clay Cross Main, first class, 19s. ; second class, 17s. ; Barnsley, 16s. per ton, net cash. Delivered, screened, to any part of London.—Address, LEA and CO. Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury Islington, and Kingsland.

Just Published. Second Edition, price 2s.

EMILES and SON on the TEETH.—THE LOSS of TEETH as RESTORED by them by a NEW and ELEGANT INVENTION, securing SELF-ADHESION WITHOUT SPRINGS, bindings, or patredious adjuncts of any kind, and without extracting roots or any painful operation. With improvements and premonitory advices, the result of thirty years' active practice, most valuable to the Toothless and the Suffering.

Ward and Co., and Bennett; or of the Authors, Su geon-Dentists, 15, Liverpool-street, E.C., and 12, Canonbury-square, Islington, N.

TO DISSENTERS.—WANTED, at a PUBLIC SCHOOL, near Bardon-hill, Leicestershire, TWO or THREE ARTICLED PUPILS. A very small premium will be required, and they will have the opportunity of learning several accomplishments. Highly-respectable references can be given.

Address, Mrs. Burton, Hugglescote, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

PRIVATE TUITION.—A liberal Education, combined with the comforts of home, is offered at Five Guineas per quarter. Parents desirous of providing for their little boys a sound and superior education, will find this an eligible opportunity. Established Fifteen Years.

Address, Mr. T. S. Honiborne, B.A., 17, Southampton-place, Camberwell.

KING-STREET, LEICESTER.

The Misses MALL'S SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on FRIDAY, July 29th. Terms and references forwarded on application.

NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, SILCOATES HOUSE, WAKEFIELD. Rev. JAMES BEWGLASS, LL.D., M.R.I.A., Principal. This School will RE-OPEN on the 5th of August.

COMMERCIAL, CLASSICAL, and SCIENTIFIC BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, CAVE HOUSE, UXBRIDGE, MIDDLESEX. Prospective references, and particulars on application to Mr. J. Hunt, M.R.C.P., Principal. Terms moderate and inclusive.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, POPLAR HOUSE, CLIPSTON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Conducted by Mrs. and Miss WATKIN. The house is pleasantly situated. The system of tuition pursued combines the advantages of a School with the comforts of a Home. Terms, including the usual routine of an English Education, Fifteen Guineas per annum.

References in town or country to be had on application.

DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON.

Principal—Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, B.A. President—W. D. WILLS, Esq., Bristol. Treasurer—S. POLLARD, Esq., Taunton. Honorary Secretary—Rev. H. ADDISCOMPTON, Taunton. Financial and Corresponding Secretary—Rev. J. S. UNDERWOOD, Taunton.

The Pupils are expected to RE-ASSEMBLE on FRIDAY, July 29th.

Particulars may be obtained on application to the Principal, or to either of the Secretaries.

SHIRELAND HALL, BIRMINGHAM.

The Rev. T. H. MORGAN'S SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN. Shireland Hall is situated in an elevated and healthy locality, surrounded by fields, about two miles from the town. The adjacent cricket and play-grounds are spacious. Two of Mr. Morgan's pupils obtained certificates of merit at the recent Oxford examination. The Committee of the Birmingham Scholastic Institution for Sons of Ministers confide to Mr. Morgan's care the pupils whose education they promote. Will OPEN on the 1st of AUGUST.

MILL HILL SCHOOL, HENDON, MIDDLESEX.

Head Master—Rev. PHILIP SMITH, B.A., assisted by a Staff of Resident Masters.

The NEXT SESSION begins on the 3rd AUGUST. Terms, Forty Guineas for Boys under Eleven Years; for Boys above that age, Fifty Guineas.

Prospectuses on application to the Head Master or Resident Secretary at the School, or the Hon. Secretary at Founders' Hall, St. Swithin's-lane.

(Signed) T. M. COOMBS, Esq., Treasurer.

ALGERNON WELLS, Hon. Sec.

Rev. T. REES, Resident Secretary.

Cornelius Papes Nelson
25 Bouverie Street
Fleet Street

THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.

Mr. JACKSON begs respectfully to thank his Friends for their very liberal support during the two years he has been at Ramsgate, and to intimate that, having recently INCREASED his ACCOMMODATION, he will be able to RECEIVE a few additional YOUNG GENTLEMEN as BOARDEES after the Midsummer Vacation.

The Pupils in his Establishment receive from himself and properly-qualified masters a first-rate Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education; and, in addition to thorough mental culture and discipline, great attention is given to their religious, moral, and physical training and development. The domestic arrangements are on a liberal scale, and under the personal superintendence of Mrs. Jackson. In the regular Sea Bathing, and Swimming is taught to those who desire it. There are no Day Scholars or Day Boarders admitted. Mr. Jackson's residence abroad has enabled him to gain a good knowledge of the best Continental systems of education, and peculiar advantages are afforded in his Establishment for learning French and German.

Young Gentlemen are prepared for the New Examinations of the Universities, and at those lately held at Oxford and Cambridge his Pupils were successful.

Prospectuses, with further particulars, terms, references, &c., may be had on application.

The Pupils will RE-ASSEMBLE on the 4th inst.

EDUCATION and SEA-BATHING. —In a FINISHING SCHOOL, which is delightfully situated on the Coast, and in which great attention is paid to health and comfort, a YOUNG LADY can be received as ARTICLED PUPIL for three years, on advantageous terms, which will include lessons in French and music from masters of talent. The quarter will be dated from entrance, and pupils may remain one vacation yearly without extra charge.

Address, D. B., Post-office, North Malvern.

HANBURY HOUSE, TEWKESBURY.

This ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, conducted by Mrs. HEWETT, offers the privileges and comforts of home, combined with a careful and accomplished education, based on Christian principles. The House is delightfully situated, with ample accommodation for exercise and recreation.

References kindly permitted to the Friends of Pupils, and the subjoined Gentlemen:—The Revs. H. Winsford and T. Wilkinson, Tewkesbury; T. P. Newman, Shortwood; Morton Brown, LL.D., Cheltenham; Charles Stovel, William Brock, F. Trestrail, Joseph Angus, D.D.; and Lindsey Winterbotham, Esq.

SCARBOROUGH.—SCALBY LODGE.

The Rev. B. BACKHOUSE, assisted by competent Masters, offers to a limited number of Gentlemen's Sons superior intellectual culture, combined with careful moral and physical training.

SCALBY LODGE is a spacious seaside residence, isolated from town influences, with southern aspect and extensive grounds. The domestic arrangements are under the personal superintendence of Mrs. BACKHOUSE. A liberal table; baths; separate beds; a good library, &c.

Delicate Boys received for the Season. Terms (inclusive) from Forty to Fifty Guineas per annum.

Reference kindly permitted to the Revs. J. Angell James, and R. W. Dale, M.A., Birmingham; R. Baldwina, and Dr. Evans, Scarborough, &c.

SYDENHAM.—PERRY-HILL HOUSE SEMINARY.

Principal—Mrs. J. W. TODD. This Establishment offers a thorough education in English, French, German, Italian, Music, Painting, &c. The more advanced classes are conducted on the Collegiate System, and are exercised in Latin, Mathematics, Natural and Moral Science, and in the higher departments of Composition, in different languages, and on various questions in Biblical and Modern Literature.

The entire course of instruction is graduated and adapted to the diversified capabilities of the pupils. No efforts are spared to render their studies matters of attraction; and the object constantly kept in view, is the development and culture of their respective mental energies, and the formation of their characters on the basis of intelligent religious conviction, without reference to any sectarian particularity. The domestic arrangements are such as to secure the supervision and comfort of a Christian home. The mansion is most healthily and pleasantly situated, and in a position to command all the advantages supplied by the Palace of Art.

Referees: The Parents of Pupils; Mrs. C. L. Balfour; the Rev. Drs. Redford, Burns, Thomas; and the leading Ministers of the Congregational and Baptist Denominations.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL LYTHAM, LANCASHIRE.

Conducted by Mr. C. CHARLTON BELL, late of New College, London.

The course of instruction in this Establishment comprises every requisite of a thoroughly useful English Education, and is specially adapted to prepare YOUNG GENTLEMEN for MATRICULATION at the University of London, and for the MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS. The Moral Training of the Pupils, together with the study of the Holy Scriptures, are carefully attended to. The Pupils have access to a Library well furnished with standard books; and also to a room specially fitted up with Casts, Models, &c., for the Study of Drawing. The method of instruction adopted is designed to render the Studies of the School interesting as well as efficient, and to form habits of application.

The situation, on the seaside, is one of the most delightful and healthy in Lancashire, and possesses direct communication by rail with every part of the kingdom. The domestic arrangements, also, are such as to ensure individual comfort and happiness.

References are kindly permitted to the Rev. Robert Halley, D.D., Principal of New College, London; and to William Smith, Esq., LL.D., Classical Examiner in the University of London, and Professor of Classics, New College.

Prospectuses and all other information on application.



NONCONFORMIST
PENNY

HAMILTON VILLA, WRAY-PARK ROAD, REIGATE.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Conducted by Miss ISLEY, Successor to Miss Swanwick. Prospectuses forwarded on application. References kindly permitted to the Revs. John Alexander, Norwich; J. H. Browne, High Wycombe; Henry More, Brecon, South Wales; Thos. Hatfield, Esq., Edington House, Stamford; and other friends.

The Vacation will terminate July 20.

ASTER HOUSE ACADEMY, WOOD-STREET, NORTHAMPTON.

Conducted by Mr. J. BYRNE, Member of the Royal College of Preceptors.

A good English Education, with Latin, French, Mathematics, and the Sciences, combined with Moral Training and Domestic Comforts. Terms low, vacations short, and no extras. School RE-OPENS on the 15th of July, 1859.

Prospectus on application to the Principal.

CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, COLLEGE HOUSE, SOUTHGATE, MIDDLESEX.

Conducted by Mr. M. THOMSON and J. R. THOMSON, A.B.

Plans of instruction such as to insure the highest proficiency. Pupils well forwarded in Subjects required for Examinations. Lectures delivered on various Branches of Science. The Holy Scriptures daily read and explained. Premises and Grounds extensive, and the situation admirably salubrious. Terms Thirty Guineas per annum. Prospectus forwarded on application.

The School will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, the 19th of July.

CROMWELL HOUSE, MALDON, ESSEX.

The Misses CARTER and LOWE beg to invite the attention of the public to this well-known Establishment, in which a sound and liberal Education, based on Christian principles, is imparted to the young committed to their care. Masters attend for the accomplishments. French is constantly spoken in the school.

Terms, Twenty-five Guineas per annum. References kindly permitted to Ministers, Parents of the Pupils, and other Friends.

The Duties of the Establishment will be RESUMED on the 25th instant.

EDUCATION.—ORSETT HOUSE, ORSETT, ESSEX.

Conducted by Mr. GEORGE MACONACHIE, M.A., and Competent Masters.

Mr. M. begs to remind his friends that Studies RECOMMENCE on the 22nd inst. The course of instruction at this School, established forty years, prepares for College, Professional, or Commercial Life, in accordance with the wishes of friends. The House stands in a healthy situation, amid twenty acres of its own grounds.

References in town—Professor Newith, M.A., and Dr. Lancaster, New College, St. John's Wood; R. B. Wingfield Baker, Esq., late M.P., Lowndes-square; and old Pupils and their Friends.

SURREY-STREET, NORWICH.

The Misses LINCOLNE beg to inform their friends that the duties of their Establishment will RE-COMMENCE THURSDAY, July 28. They earnestly endeavour to make study as interesting and pleasant a pursuit as possible, and particular attention is paid to the cultivation of those habits which are indispensable to the character of the well-informed and Christian woman.

Terms on application.

References are kindly permitted to the Dowager Lady Buxton, Northcote Hall, Norfolk; Madame Rasoux, Casterhaut, Breda, Holland; the Rev. J. Alexander, Norwich; the Rev. William Brook, London; the Rev. A. Reed, B.A., Hendon; Andrew Johnston, Esq., Haleworth; H. Harvey, Esq., 43, Canongate-square, Islington; W. Blacham, Esq., Manchester; and to the Parents of the Pupils.

SEA-SIDE EDUCATION.

ALFRED HOUSE ACADEMY, DEAL.

At this Establishment YOUNG GENTLEMEN are qualified for the Oxford and Cambridge University Middle-class Examinations, for Civil Appointments, and for Professional, Agricultural, and Commercial Pursuits.

Messrs. LUKE and AUSTEN will be happy to forward Prospects and correspond with the Friends of Young Gentlemen about to be placed under intellectual training.

Pupils from this Establishment pass in the Honour Class of the Cambridge University at the Christmas Examination.

The Course of Education comprises the Classical and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Drawing, Music, and the usual branches of a sound English Education.

The House and School Premises are particularly airy and commodious, and the salubrity of the climate is universally acknowledged. The contiguity to the shore affords frequent opportunities for sea bathing, whilst abundant provision is made for strong and healthful exercise.

The ensuing School Term will COMMENCE on THURSDAY, July 28.

HOWARD HOUSE ACADEMY, THANET, OXON.

Conducted by Mr. J. Marsh, assisted by English and French Resident Masters.

The course of Tuition pursued in the above Establishment has been eminently successful under the present Principal for twenty years, during which time hundreds of youths have been prepared for offices of honour and trust they now fill. The training is adapted to prepare youths for Mercantile Pursuits, and the OXFORD MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS, including the Latin, French, and German Languages; with Drawing, Music, and Superior Penmanship. Mr. Marsh's pupils prepared the Finest Specimens of Penmanship and Drawing in the World's Exhibition of 1851. For a description, see the unsolicited report of the "London Illustrated News," September, 1851. Useful Library and Museum for Pupils. Ten Acres of Private Cricket Ground.

Terms: Twenty Guineas per annum. Under Twelve years of age, Eighteen Guineas. Send for Prospectus, which contains Full Particulars, with reference to Parents, &c., &c.

YOUNG LADIES' ESTABLISHMENT, 14, LANGHAM-PLACE, KINGSTHORPE-ROAD, NORTHAMPTON.

Mrs. J. MORRIS BRADY, having removed to the above pleasant and healthy locality, begs to inform her friends that she will continue to receive a limited number of Pupils. By her long experience in tuition, combined with interest in the children entrusted to her care, thorough attention to home comforts, and a constant endeavour to make their studies attractive and adapted to their different capacities, she hopes to continue to receive the kind approbation of her friends.

Mrs. B. has VACANCIES for a few additional BOARDERS.

Terms on application.

References are kindly permitted to the Rev. J. T. Brown, Duston, Northampton; Rev. John Aldis, Reading, Berks; Rev. James Cubitt, Thrapston; Rev. S. A. Tipple, Norwood, Surrey; Rev. E. Dennett, Truro, Cornwall; J. E. Ryland, Esq., M.A., Northampton; Chas. Roberts, Esq., St. John's Wood-park, London; John Perry, Jun., Esq., Northampton; P. P. Perry, Esq., Northampton; Jas. Rice, Esq., Brier-hill, Northampton; and the Parents of Pupils.

The School duties resumed on WEDNESDAY, the 20th July.

BRAINTREE, ESSEX.

Miss BRACKETT begs to announce that she RECEIVES in her ESTABLISHMENT a LIMITED NUMBER of YOUNG LADIES to BOARD and EDUCATE.

Referees:—Rev. T. W. Davids, Colchester; Rev. D. Rees and C. Dixon, Esq., Braintree; Rev. A. Anderson, Bures; Samuel Bligh, Esq., Northwood; and Miss Hassell, St. John's wood Ladies' College.

CLAPHAM-PARK SCHOOL (Principal, MR. LONG) offers the advantage of long experience in tuition, with a careful regard to modern requirements and adaptation to all the tests of competitive examinations. The Moral and religious culture, the healthy and delightful situation, and very complete domestic arrangements, will fully meet parental wishes. Terms, including all the usual extras, from Fifty to Seventy Guineas, according to age.

ST. NEOTS, HUNTS.—The Misses GEARD continue to receive YOUNG LADIES, who are liberally Boarded and carefully Instructed in the usual branches of an English Education (including French), on moderate terms. A French Lady resides in the House. Music, German, and Drawing. Three Guineas each per Annum. The Junior Classes taught upon the Pestalozian System.

A VACANCY for an ARTICLED PUPIL.

WATFORD SCHOOL, HERTS.

The course comprises the Latin and Greek Classics, the Mathematics, French, General Science, and a good English Education. Great care and attention are exercised to secure to each pupil a creditable proficiency in every department.

Prospectus on application to the Principal, Mr. Allport, Watford, Herts.

WEST-HILL HOUSE SCHOOL, HASTINGS.

This SCHOOL, conducted by the Rev. W. PORTER, with well-qualified Assistants, is intended for a limited number of Pupils. The Course of Study embraces every subject—Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial—necessary for a liberal education.

Prospectus of terms, &c., on application. The School will be RE-OPENED on MONDAY, August 1st.

EDUCATION.—SOUTH COAST, DORSET-SHIRE.

HEATHFIELD HOUSE, PARKSTONE, midway between Poole and the beautiful watering-place of Bournemouth.

This Establishment, conducted by Rev. WALTER GILL, with the help of competent Masters, will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, July 27th.

Parkstone, June 24th, 1859.

COLLEGiate SCHOOL, EASINGWOLD, YORKSHIRE.

Principal—The Rev. EDWIN WEBSTER.

The Modern Languages, Chemistry, and other accomplishments, by eminent Professors.

There are Vacancies for Boarders. The terms are Twenty-eight to Thirty Guineas a Year, according to age, and include the Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages; Chemistry, Drawing, Drilling, Laundress, Pew-rent, and Medical attendance. A Prospectus and references on application. The School will RE-OPEN on the 26th of July.

School duties will be RESUMED on JULY 25th. Terms, &c., may be had on application.

HATCHAM MANOR-HOUSE, NEW CROSS. Establishment for YOUNG LADIES, Conducted by Miss STEEL.

The Pupils enjoy all the Privileges and Comforts of Home, combined with a liberal and accomplished Education, based on Christian principles.

Masters of eminence attend for the accomplishments, and a French Protestant Lady is resident Teacher. Wax Flowers and Leather Modelling taught.

Prospectus and References forwarded on application. A VACANCY for an ARTICLED PUPIL. School will RE-OPEN on the 27th inst.

ELECT ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, 15, NOTTING-HILL-SQUARE, W. Situation elevated and healthy.

Principal, Mrs. JENNINGS.

The mode of instruction adopted combines the most approved features of the College system with the discipline of the School, and is calculated to call forth the energies of the Pupils. Unremitting attention is given to the formation of character upon Christian principles. A resident Parisian and Professors of repute attend.

References to parents whose daughters have completed their education in this Establishment.

PERPETUAL INVESTMENT, LAND, and BUILDING SOCIETY.

The Eighth Annual Meeting of the Perpetual Investment, Land, and Building Society was held on Wednesday night at Radley's Hotel, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, Mr. John Gover in the chair, for the purpose of receiving the accounts, together with the report of the affairs of the Society, and for the election of Directors and an Auditor for the ensuing year.

The Secretary (Mr. J. E. Tresidder) read the report:—

"The Board of Directors have much pleasure in presenting the Eighth Annual Report of the Society's business, which shows both the correctness of the principles upon which the Institution is based, and its increasing prosperity. The Directors have deemed it conducive to the interests of the members to consolidate the existing business rather than to extend it, and have therefore adopted plans having this object in view, which, it is believed, will render the investments made with the Society both of a more permanent and of a more profitable nature." Now there were very few societies that could say that. The feeling, however, was that the Society was big enough, was large enough, had capital enough, and there was in the history of societies a line beyond which they ought not to go. There was a possibility of becoming too large—and in fact that there should be as much money going out as was coming in. The proper course to pursue was that recommended in the report. He recollects that the late Government proposed that a man having £10,000 in the savings' bank should be entitled to the franchise, but they passed over the case of a man having such an amount invested here, who was in a better position. The working man should be encouraged to come to the Society, because he would get his share of the profits as they accrued, which he would get nowhere else.

He thought the report was very satisfactory—it showed the steady progress of the Society, and that every year they had been rising in prosperity. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report.

Mr. GEORGE MARSHALL, of Tottenham, in seconding the motion, observed that the report was most satisfactory, and showed clearly the soundness of the principle upon which the Society was founded. He proceeded at some length to enlarge upon the manifold benefits which the Society conferred upon all classes, and the facilities which it gave to prudent men to make a provision for the future for themselves and their families.

Mr. GEORGE KNOX and Mr. ISAAC DOXASAY made some remarks on the general policy of the board as to the consolidation of the Society's business, to which the Chairman with great clearness replied.

Mr. PRATT stated that, in his opinion, the Directors had exercised a sound discretion in proposing the consolidation of their business. He believed they had reached such a point that it was not desirable greatly to increase the business of the Society. The report exhibited the greatest prosperity, without one drawback. He considered consolidation must be the watchword of the Society in future.

The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Directors retiring by rotation, Messrs. Francis Cuthbertson, Henry Richard Sylvester, and John Thompson, were severally unanimously elected, and the same was the result with Mr. T. Miers, auditor, retiring.

Mr. WILLIAM KITSON proposed the second resolution:—

"That this meeting, having regard to the stability of the Institution, has heard with considerable satisfaction of the various plans adopted during the last year for maintaining and consolidating the Society's business."

Mr. D. W. RITCHIE seconded the resolution, and stated the policy adopted by the Board increased the confidence he had always entertained in this Society.

Mr. HEDGES suggested that it would be well if the Chairman would state at what amount the Society proposed to stop taking business.

The CHAIRMAN replied, it would be impossible to do so. He could only say that the only way to stop the influx of capital would be to reduce the rate of interest.

Mr. WATSON supported the view taken by the Chairman, and said this state of things had been foreseen for two or three years past, from the steady influx of capital, and it was seen there must be some check to it, because the Company was limited as to the nature of the securities. They could only take freehold, copyhold, and leasehold property. He would rather see the savings' bank branch more encouraged, and see small sums introduced rather than the large capitalists should get the interest. It was possible for them to have more money than they could find employment for.

After some further conversation, the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. CAVE of Kennington, proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Board of Directors, which was seconded by Mr. ASHBY, of Carshalton, supported by Mr. DOXASAY, and carried with acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN having briefly replied,

Votes of thanks to the Secretary, Solicitors, Surveyor, and Auditors having passed and been responded to, the meeting separated.

THE Nonconformist.

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VOL. XIX.—NEW SERIES, No. 716.]

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from Lord Fermoy and Mr. Maguire. The second, and most remarkable, was a declaration of a change of mind by Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell. Neither of these statesmen, of course, are convinced that Church-rates are an unjust exaction. Like the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, when they surrendered Catholic Emancipation, neither of them admit the slightest change in their principles—but both of them, since the cooling effect of some eighteen months' residence in the purloins of the Opposition, have ascertained that the country does not appreciate their logic, cares nothing about their State-church theories, and will not put up with any Ministerial indifference—and so, after Sir G. C. Lewis had laboured assiduously to mask their proceeding, both these noble lords, with more or less wryness of visage, obediently ate their leek. They were taunted, of course, by the sardonic gibes of Mr. Disraeli—but we will say for them, they went through the process manfully, and gave statesmen's reasons for their change of policy.

The Division, we must confess, has somewhat exceeded our expectations. Looking at the great loss sustained by the Liberal party at the recent General Election we were not sanguine enough to calculate upon retaining a majority equal to that given us by the last Parliament—neither did we think that it would be very materially diminished. But a difference of four votes only, between the majority recorded on Wednesday last and the highest obtained for Sir John Trelawny's Bill in the House since dissolved, is a smaller one than we should have ventured to predict. The division, however, though it may fall short by a trifl in numbers, carries with it an immense increase of moral weight. In the first place, it contained the favourable votes of the whole of the Administration, with the exception of Mr. Gladstone's, who voted on the other side, and Mr. Sidney Herbert's, who was absent. In the second place, it was taken without subterfuge, evasion, or duplicity, on the merits of the question. Sir G. C. Lewis's argument, and Lord Palmerston's suggestion to the opponents of the measure seemed, for a moment, to indicate a Ministerial attempt at compromise in committee—but when, after the division, the Premier, in reply to the inquiries of Mr. Walpole, announced that the only substitute for Church-rates at which he had glanced in his speeches, and to which any clauses which Government might think fit to introduce would refer, was "voluntary contributions," he pledged the Administration to a *bond fide* treatment of the principles of the Bill in committee. The entire strength of the Liberal party, therefore, under the conduct of the First Minister of the Crown is now committed to Abolition without compromise. Under these circumstances, the measure may make rapid progress through the House, and will come before the Lords, not now as a daring intruder, but as a well-attested child of party policy. It is possible that the Lords will reject it this session, on the ground of want of time to consider its bearings—but they will not do so by a large majority, and they will not, by doing so, facilitate a settlement of the controversy on a narrower basis. The next vote of their Lordships on this question will either pass the Bill, or will render another rejection of it impracticable.

The debate, with two exceptions, to which we shall presently advert, presented no novelty. The Liberation Society was once more held up *in terrorem*—Mr. Miall's speeches, or the columns of the *Nonconformist*, once more furnished orators who had little to say with "elegant extracts"—the contrast between religious and political Dissent was once more sharply drawn—Lord R. Montagu played the rôle of Lord R. Cecil—Mr. Drummond dealt out his usual twopenny-halfpenny parcel of spiced abuse—Mr. Adderley was dry and dogmatic, Lord John Manners was petulant, and Mr. Packe represented the empty-headed pertinacity of Quarter Sessions Chairmen. All this we are familiar with—*usque ad nauseam*. But there were two features of the debate which may be said to be fresh. The first was, a violent attack on Protestant Dissenters, and a fawning and slavering panegyric on the Church of England, by an Irish Roman Catholic, Mr. Hennessey, which drew forth a prompt and energetic rebuke

stands in the way of an unmistakable decision of the country at large. We don't know of what stuff he supposes he is made, that he should presume to thwart a nation's will. Certainly, he is not warranted in doing so by the towering pre-eminence of his intellect, nor by the far-seeing range of his political sagacity, nor by the profound mastery he has acquired over first principles. The noble duke is a sincere, conscientious, feeble-minded, tenacious, and intolerant man—the very pink of orthodoxy and authorised ecclesiastical respectability—but, without meaning anything offensive, we beg to suggest that he is scarcely the man to bridle the determination of whole people. The odds are so fearfully against him that the most graceful, and by far the most noble thing he can do, is quietly to succumb to a power which he cannot resist.

All ecclesiastical domination would seem to be essentially of the same character—and when mixed up with secular politics, it resembles twitch grass in the fields—you can never wholly get rid of it. The question of Church-rates has been troublesome enough both in the parishes and in Parliament, and has certainly been discussed and divided upon sufficiently often, to call for immediate and complete settlement. But Church pretensions, like Austrian, cannot easily be uprooted. Down to this hour, prelates and priests of the Church of England refuse to admit any state of facts incapable of yielding them the inferences they prefer. It will be again denied, no doubt, that the solemn decisions of Parliament represent the mind of the people. It will be still insisted upon, in the face of the results of two General Elections, that there is really no national objection to the compulsory system of providing things necessary for Divine worship, and that the outcry against it is merely the echo produced by a few noisy agitators. We shall be told over and over again, in the teeth of the Registrar-General's statistical account, that Churchmen constitute five-sixths of the population. Not a single assertion which investigation has pulled up as contrary to truth will be given up. Ecclesiastical judgment takes note only of facts which suit its purpose, and where it cannot find them makes them. There is a tenacious impudence about it which amuses even while it provokes. It abuses, as irreligious, folks who use their eyes and ears before coming to conclusions. It ignores truth, and invents lies, in the name of God. "None are so blind as they who *wont see*," says the old adage—and this is the sort of ophthalmia with which your genuine State-Churchmen are affected. In all ages, and in every country, in which ecclesiasticism is predominant, and just in proportion to the degree in which it is predominant, the attempt is made to compel men to say that the earth does not move round on its own axis—or, in other words, to torture facts into conformity with its pre-established conclusions, rather than mould its conclusions upon a knowledge of facts. The order of men, and the system to which they belong, never alter, never improve, never concede. None are so incorrigible as those who make it a point of conscience never to be open to conviction.

In this matter of Church-rates, however, as we have frequently said before, the Liberation Society, in the steady pursuit of its ultimate object, may be very indifferent as to the legislative fate of Church-rates. Its position is one which enables it to gather fresh strength either from the continuance or the abolition of the system. So often as facts demonstrate that public opinion is with them, so often resistance to its demand tends to augment and to consolidate its political power. It cannot gain such conspicuous triumphs as it has gained this session, without vastly augmenting its influence and prestige. It has before it a far more serious encounter than any it has yet undertaken—and these minor conflicts, recurring as they do year after year, are teaching it how to win its final victory. Such men as the Duke of Marlborough can ill be spared. To the Liberation Society

And now, seeing the position to which the principle of Church-rate abolition has won its way, can the Duke of Marlborough seriously propose to check its final advance to legislative recognition, by the interposition of his pottering Committee of Inquiry? What is left for him and them to investigate? Does he want statistics? They are already too abundant. Would he ascertain the working of the system? The answer is, as given by two General Elections, that it has worked itself into intolerable disrepute. Or does the noble duke hope to gather up materials for a practical conclusion in unison with the demand of the two Houses of Convocation? We advise him to think twice before he

they are equivalent to a large annual income, for they do its work most effectually without receiving its pay.

THE CHURCH-RATE DIVISION.

In another column we have given a full list of the members of the House of Commons who voted on Wednesday last on the second reading of the Church-rate Abolition Bill. The result gives the opponents of Church-rates a majority of seventy-three in the largest House which has yet voted upon the question. The votes and pairs together made up 546 members, of whom 308 affirmed the second reading, against 238 opposing it. When it is recollect that the Conservatives claim a gain of twenty-five votes as the issue of the late election, the fact that Sir John Trelawny's bill has been carried by a majority of only four less than in February last, is a striking proof of Parliamentary progress.

Of the ten members of the Cabinet who are in the House of Commons, Lords Palmerston and John Russell, Sirs George Grey, G. C. Lewis, and C. Wood, and Messrs. Cardwell, Gibson, and Villiers, voted in favour of the bill; Mr. Sidney Herbert being absent, and Mr. Gladstone giving yet one more vote to his late allies. Among the more moderate Whigs by whom they were followed into the lobby, and who have heretofore given the abolitionists but a halting support, or none, were Lord Ashley, Sir F. Baring, Mr. James W. Buller, the Earl of Euston, Colonel Ferguson, Sir John Hanmer, Mr. G. G. Harcourt and Mr. Moncrieff. The Tory benches have for some time given in Messrs. Ball, C. Bailey, J. Mainwaring, D. Pugh (of Carmarthenshire), and Lord Statley; and have now added to them Sir James Elphinstone. Mr. Overend was, doubtless, prevented from fulfilling his promises by circuit engagements, and Mr. Hoare has only promised, it seems, to vote for total abolition when there is nothing else to offer — a time which, we judge from his vote, he does not consider to have arrived. The Liberal benches still furnish opponents to the bill, in the persons of Captain Anson and Lord George Cavendish. The debate afforded a marked contrast to that of the previous Wednesday on Mr. Dillwyn's Endowed Schools Bill. Except Lord John Manners, no one of any reputation to lose would put himself forward as a defender of Church-rates, and the discussion continued flat until Sir G. C. Lewis had announced the intention of the Government to support the bill.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE'S REPORT ON THE MORTARA CASE.

Sir Moses Montefiore has made his report to the London Committee of Deputies of the British Jews on the Mortara case. After detailing his unsuccessful attempts to obtain a personal interview with the Pope, Sir Moses describes his interview with Cardinal Antonelli, which took place at the Vatican, on April 28, which interview was procured through the instrumentality of Mr. Odo Russell, who was present at it. They were received with great courtesy by the Cardinal. Sir Moses said he had hoped to have been enabled to present the memorial to the Sovereign Pontiff in person, but having failed to obtain an audience he begged his Eminence to convey the document to the Sovereign Pontiff; and added that he would stay seven days longer in Rome in the expectation of a favourable reply. The Cardinal received the memorial, and undertook to present it, stating that he had presented to his Holiness similar memorials from Holland, Germany, and other countries. He considered the Mortara case a most unfortunate one, but as the child (as his Eminence alleged) had been baptized, it would be contrary to the laws of the Holy See to allow it to return to its parents without that religious education to which it was entitled as a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He stated further, that when the boy was old enough (17 or 18 years of age) he would be set at liberty, and allowed to follow his own judgment. Until then he would remain in a college at Rome, where he was being educated. The parents could have access to him when they pleased, and anybody else who wished to do so could see and speak to him. Sir Moses then urged upon his Eminence that the fact of baptism had not been clearly proved, and that a further investigation of the case might, and he believed would, lead his Holiness to a different conclusion to that at which he had arrived. His Eminence replied that the question had been fully discussed with the French ambassador; "it was now closed," and therefore Sir Moses must not expect an answer from the Sovereign Pontiff, who could only repeat what he had said to the Duke de Grammont. In the course of conversation, Cardinal Antonelli expressed his satisfaction with the Israelites residing in the Papal States, and his anxiety for their welfare. He also referred to a recent incident as a proof of the desire of the Papal authorities not to take undue advantages in cases of conversion. He stated that a young girl of the Jewish faith, at Ancona, had a few days since expressed her wish to be baptized, and in conse-

quence she was sent to Rome for the purpose of testing her faith and the earnestness of her request, but after a short examination it was discovered that her sole object was to marry a young Christian, which she could only do as a member of the Roman Catholic Church. Therefore baptism was denied her, and she was sent back to her parents at Ancona. On Sir Moses taking leave of the Cardinal, his Eminence renewed his assurances of good-will towards the Israelite subjects of the Pope, and his readiness to improve their condition, so long as it could be done without interfering with the established laws of the Holy See. Sir Moses protracted his stay in Rome until the 10th of May, being twelve days after his attendance at the Vatican. While there he had an interview with his Excellency the Duke de Grammont, the French ambassador, and it is gratifying to him to be enabled to state that the great influence of the Emperor of the French, aided by the eloquent zeal of his Excellency, had been exerted, though in vain, to induce the Sovereign Pontiff to restore the abducted child Mortara to its afflicted parents.

CHURCH-RATES AT DEPTFORD.—On Friday evening last, at a vestry-meeting of the ratepayers of St. Nicholas, Deptford, Mr. Churchwarden Hillman moved that a rate be made of 3d. in the pound. The motion was met with laughter, and cries of "Don't you wish you may get it," and notwithstanding the appeals of the rev. chairman, a seconder of the motion could not be obtained.

CHURCH-RATES IN COVENTRY.—In reference to Mr. Adderley's remarks in last Wednesday's debate, a correspondent writes:—"We have three parish churches. In one case we fought and abolished the Church-rate, there being no prospect of its renewal; in another case, the church is supported by endowment; and in the third, we have allowed the rate to be made through sheer forbearance. This is the only Church-rate levied in Coventry, and we shall fight it, and that with success, if our forbearance is to be abused. We have sent petitions, numerously and influentially signed, for abolition every year until this session."

HOW THE CHURCH-RATE BUSINESS IS DONE IN A CITY PARISH!—At the junction of Lombard-street and King William-street, in the city of London, there stands a most elegant specimen of architecture, the church of the parish of St. Mary Woolnoth. The houses in the parish are for the most part occupied by bankers and merchants, whose commercial engagements are of large importance, and whose time is most valuable. It has therefore fallen to the lot of some half-dozen or less of the ratepayers to transact all the parish business after their own pleasure. They have made rates on their rich neighbours, and spent the money pretty much as they pleased, as the sequel will show. Some twelve months ago a new parishioner entered the vestry meeting, and his presence seemed to create a small sensation. Last Thursday, the 15th July, a vestry meeting, duly announced, assembled for the purpose of making a Poor-rate and a Church-rate. At the time appointed the new parishioner attended, and, being in good time, took a survey of the interior of the church, which is most excellent in design, is in most substantial repair, and the finish and decorations are all that need be wished. The first thought was, what can a Church-rate be wanted for? However, the vestry assembled. Present—the vicar in the chair, the vestry-clerk (who is not a parishioner), an elderly gentleman, who knew all about the parish and the parish accounts, the two overseers, and your new parishioner; none others were present, not even the churchwardens. After disposing of the Poor-rate, the elderly gentleman stated that the sum of 30s. was required for the Church, and proposed a rate of 7d. in the pound. Your new parishioner ventured to ask what balance was in hand from the last rate, and was informed that at the last audit 48s. was in hand, but that there were sundry outstanding accounts. He then asked what the details might be of the 30s., and was told "it was all right," it was "the same as last year." He then stated that as different views were taken about these Church-rates, it was proper that the detailed estimate should be produced, that a judgment might be formed as to the legality of the charges. But the only details obtainable was the fact that, in the 30s., were included payments to sexton, pew opener, bell-ringers, organist, organ blower, choir, incidental repairs, expenses of Divine worship, and "other matters and things." The vestry clerk read over this list, and other items which at present are not remembered, and, without giving the amount for each, stated the whole to be 30s. Hereupon the elderly gentleman proposed a rate of 7d. in the pound, and the vicar in the chair seconded the same. After a considerable amount of desultory discussion, your new parishioner stated that he objected to all the items in the estimate except the "incidental repairs," and that he would enter his protest against the rate, if made, and would refuse to pay. Hereupon, one of the overseers made an appropriate speech against the amount of the rate, and the other overseer expressed his concurrence in the remarks made. Our elderly friend, seeing that he was in a minority, moved the adjournment of the vestry, which the new parishioner seconded; and, as the vicar voted for the adjournment, it was carried. After the vicar had left the chair, the vestry-clerk stated that if the views expressed were persisted in no rate could be made, as no repairs were wanted,—and our elderly friend was evidently alarmed for the church, for he said he had "never known such a thing in the parish before."—From a Correspondent.

Religious Intelligence.

THE NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BRACKNELL, was opened for Divine worship on Tuesday, July 5, when two impressive discourses were delivered; that in the morning by the Rev. R. Ferguson, D.D., of St. John's Wood, and that in the evening by the Rev. J. Stoughton, of Kensington. The attendance at each service was excellent, and the collections amounted to £60. In the afternoon a public meeting was held, when several appropriate addresses were delivered. About 200 persons sat down to tea in a spacious tent, the field where it was pitched adjoining the new sanctuary. The style of architecture is Gothic, with flint and Bath stone dressings. The edifice was greatly admired, and pronounced by the numerous visitors one of the most chaste and elegant structures they had ever beheld. The architects are Messrs. Poulton and Woodman, of Reading.

PROVIDENCE CHAPEL, ROCHDALE.—The services connected with the re-opening of the above chapel were held on Lord's-day, July 10th, 1859, on which occasion the Rev. George Snashall, B.A., late of Airedale College, entered upon his stated labours as pastor of the church and congregation, by preaching two sermons. At the close of the morning sermon it was announced that 65s. would be required to meet the expenses recently incurred for repairing and painting the chapel and school premises, and that collections for that object would be made at the close of that and the evening services. After the collection in the evening the new pastor had the gratification of announcing that the morning collection amounted to the handsome sum of £71. 17s. 1d., and the evening to £24. 5s. 8d., making a total of 100s. 2s. 9d.

MARKET DRAYTON.—The ordination of the Rev. H. Sturt as pastor of the Independent chapel of this town took place on Thursday, the 30th of June, when about fifteen ministers from neighbouring and other churches were present. The Rev. W. Paton commenced the service by reading the Scriptures and prayer; the Rev. C. Dukes, A.M., of Dalston, London, delivered the introductory discourse on the nature and constitution of a Christian Church; the Rev. D. James, of Hadnall, asked the usual questions (Mr. Godwin, the senior deacon, previously stating the steps which led to the settlement of the minister); the Rev. J. Pattison, of Wem, offered the ordination prayer; and the Rev. S. Ransom, classical and Hebrew tutor, of Hackney College, delivered the ministerial charge. In the evening the Rev. J. C. Hooper, of Chelsea, London, preached to the people. The whole of the services were of a very pleasing and satisfactory character.

COLLEGE-STREET CHAPEL, NORTHAMPTON.—On Tuesday afternoon week the first anniversary of this society was celebrated by a tea, held in the large hall at the Corn Exchange, which was prettily decorated for the occasion. About 700 persons partook of the social meal. A temporary platform was erected for the convenience of the speakers. Rev. J. T. Brown presided, and was supported by several ministers and friends from different parts of the county. The main object of the meeting was to provide enlarged school accommodation. The financial statement showed that at July, 1858, there was a balance in hand of 409s. 7s. 10d.; proceeds of the tea meeting last year, 16s. 18s. 5d.; weekly subscriptions, 428s. 4s. 9d.; amounting to a total of 854s. 13s. For the ground for the new chapel in College-street, 550s.; overpaid to Mr. Cardwell, and after the payment of sundry out-going expenses, there remained a balance in hand of nearly 300s. Various resolutions in harmony with the object of the meeting were proposed. It was subsequently announced that donations had been received on behalf of the fund, which, with the balance of 300s. in hand, will raise it to upwards of 1,000.

A CONFERENCE OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION was opened on Monday week, at the Central House of the Association, 165, Aldersgate-street. Mr. H. F. Bowker read an admirable paper on "Bible-classes—their management, character of subjects, &c." The conversation on this paper embraced, (1) the character of the subjects to be brought out; (2) the method of treatment—plain, practical, and pointed; (3) the character of management—firm but gentle, no half-and-half statements on important subjects, and distinct on all primary Evangelical truths. It was urged that the conductors should be eminently the friends of young men, sympathising with their trials, temptations, and difficulties. A paper read by Mr. Foster, of Leicester, on "Devotional Meetings, &c." was equally good, and the conversation was thoroughly practical. Tuesday was commenced with a breakfast at the rooms of the West London Branch, 48, Great Marlborough-street. Mr. Hitchcock presided. Mr. Hanbury, M.P., Rev. H. T. Lumden, Rev. E. Bayley, Mr. Hull, of London, and Mr. Barber, of Stockport, took part in the proceedings immediately subsequent to the breakfast. The chair having been subsequently taken by Dr. Gladstone, F.R.S., Mr. George Ingall, of Birmingham, opened a conversation on "Conversational and other Meetings which may be held for the instruction of young men in subjects of historical and general interest." At the evening meeting Mr. Robert Charles, jun., of London, presided; and Mr. J. Holroyd, of Leeds, read a very able paper on "Meetings and Classes of an Educational character—the circumstances and limitations under which they may be formed in connexion with Young Men's Christian Associations, and their management." In the course of the subsequent conversation a strong and unanimous feeling was expressed that the work of the association being em-

phatically a spiritual and missionary work among young men, the meetings and classes in question should not be engaged in except when they would be helpful to this great end—the conversion of young men to Christ. On Wednesday morning there was a breakfast, at the Bloomsbury Branch, 37, Queen's-square, W. G. Habershon, Esq., in the chair. The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, Dr. Gladstone, Mr. Weatherley, of London; Mr. Phillips, of Bristol; Mr. Geo. Williams, Captain Young, of Bedford; Dr. Duncan M'Kay, Inverness; Rev. Dr. Hamilton, of London; Mr. W. E. Shipton, secretary of the Central Association; and Mr. Harding, of Shrewsbury, took part in the subsequent proceedings. At the evening meeting (in Aldersgate-street), Captain Young, of Bedford, presided, and Mr. G. H. Gladstone introduced a conversation on "The influence which Christians should seek to exercise in the sphere of business duties, and upon the world at large." Some other papers were also read, after which the proceedings terminated. During the evening a vote of thanks to the London Association for its handsome hospitality was passed by acclamation.

A DAY IN THE COUNTRY FOR THE LONDON CITY MISSIONARIES.—For several years past one or other of the leading friends of the London City Mission have given a summer entertainment to the missionaries at their country residences. [This year's *séte* took place on Wednesday, in the beautiful grounds of Mr. T. Fowell Buxton, at Leytonstone. 325 out of the 362 missionaries were able to respond to this invitation. The whole of the gardens and grounds were free to them for the day. A large number of visitors arrived by various trains, invited by the excellent host and hostess to witness and participate in the enjoyments of the missionaries. Among the recreations cricket was prominent. Here and there were parties singing hymns, the melody of which, wafted along by the wind, added to the charms of the scene. Conversational groups were of course to be met in every direction. Refreshing drinks, cooled by ice, were always and everywhere accessible, and, considering the nature of the weather, it is not surprising that the consumption of ginger beer alone amounted to 1,400 bottles. At one p.m., the dinner bell called the company together under a spacious tent, where the missionaries did ample justice to a bountiful repast, after which the Rev. J. Robinson, one of the secretaries, offered thanksgiving to God. The various diversions and enjoyments already referred to were resumed for the afternoon. Shortly before six o'clock the bell again called the company under the tent for tea. The refreshing meal was followed by the singing of a thanksgiving. Several short addresses were then delivered. The interesting proceedings were brought to a close with the Doxology. The missionaries then returned to London by special train, and the other visitors dispersed.

HOME MISSIONS AND OPEN-AIR PREACHING.—A large and influential company assembled on Thursday afternoon, on the invitation of Mr. George Moore, 15, Kensington Palace-gardens, to meet the Bishop of London and members of the Diocesan Home Mission and the Open-air Mission. Among those present were the Earl of Ducie, the Bishop of London and Mrs. Tait, the Countess of Gainsborough and Lady Victoria Noel, the Dowager Lady Radstock, Mr. R. Hanbury, M.P., Hon. Mrs. Beauchamp, Lord Radstock and Hon. Miss Waldegrave, Rev. Sir Nicholas and Lady Chinnery, the Hon. Mrs. Lefroy and Miss Lefroy, the Hon. Miss King, Dean of St. Paul's and Mrs. Milman, the Dean of Wells, Sir John Ogilvy, Bart., M.P., and Mr. Ogilvy, Captain Gordon and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. H. Hodgson, Sir James Grant, Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart., M.P. Refreshments were served as the company arrived, and after some time spent in general conversation, the entire party met in the drawing-room. The Bishop of London offered prayer, and Mr. Moore made brief remarks of an introductory character. The Bishop of London explained the objects and operations of the London Diocesan Home Mission. He then alluded to the marked success of the special services held in churches and cathedrals. This, however, was only one part of the work of the Mission. There was also room for a great deal of work outside the churches; and, in this respect, he especially adverted to open-air services, dwelling at some length on those recently commenced on Sunday afternoons in Covent-garden Market. That locality being, while very public, so far private that no interruption in the thoroughfare was occasioned by a crowd, presented peculiar advantages for this work. The Rev. W. Hill, one of the Diocesan Home missionaries, gave a graphic description of the character of his labours. He was accustomed to preach in London every day, either in churches or in the open air. His largest audiences within this period had been at East Grinstead, where, on a Sunday morning, he preached in a quarry to some 2,000 of the country people. In the evening he preached in the town. There was no service in the church, and the Dissenters kindly gave up their service and came to hear him. Mr. John Macgregor, one of the honorary secretaries of the Open-air Mission, and himself a practical open-air preacher, spoke as the representative of that valuable institution. The Open-air Mission carried on some branches of evangelical labour beyond those of the Diocesan Home Mission. He alluded especially to the services and tract distribution at races and fairs in different parts of the country. The agency of the Open-air Mission was (he continued) entirely unpaid and the members were of no denomination, except that they must be laymen. Many of them undertook to carry out this work during their summer excursions. Mr. Macgregor proceeded to describe his attendance the

Sunday before last in Covent-garden Market after the open-air service, showing, in a very striking manner, the effect of the sermon as gathered from conversation with some of the groups into which the congregation had resolved itself. The Rev. Mr. Thornton (another of the Diocesan Home Missionaries) spoke to the same effect as Mr. Hill. The Rev. T. Richardson, who preaches on the Royal Exchange steps, gave some incidents of the services on that interesting spot. To show how heartily the work enlists various denominations, Mr. Richardson mentioned that last Sunday the City missionary held the umbrella, a Baptist stood on one side of him, a Swedish clergyman on the other, while a Wesleyan in front raised the tune for the hymn. At the first service there was difficulty in raising the tune, which was overcome by the aid of a man who sweeps a crossing near London-bridge. Mr. Moore then proposed a vote of thanks to the Bishop of London, which was seconded by the Rev. W. Brock, Baptist minister. A vote of thanks to Mr. Moore was enthusiastically agreed to. Mr. Moore, in acknowledging the compliment, said his house was always at their service for the promotion of the good cause.—*Abridged from the Record.*

Correspondence.

GLEAMS OF ECCLESIASTICAL LIGHT AMID STATE-CHURCH DARKNESS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Will you permit me to invite attention to a pamphlet just issued by Messrs. Judd and Glass—"The Churches, the People, and the Pew System," "by a Layman," evidently of the Church of England. The writer exposes and laments the evils of the "pew system" as they develop themselves in his Church, and appends evidence upon its working given by clergymen before a committee of the House of Lords with reference to the effect it has upon that portion of the population who neglect public worship.

Aside, however, from this and some other matters upon which we differ from the writer, he adduces facts and avows opinions of the deepest interest to every lover of religious freedom, the importance of which, as coming from the bosom of the State-Church, can scarcely be over-estimated, though, being incidental to the main object of the pamphlet, they are in some danger of being overlooked. He gives examples of voluntaryism both in and out of the State Church of the utmost significance; tells how clergymen have discovered the importance of appealing to the self-respect of the people; shows that through so doing the people manifest more concern for their religious interests than they are generally credited with; argues the necessity of adapting ecclesiastical movements to meet this disposition among the people; and, better still, contends against the pew system, because it encourages a selfish regard for personal welfare in the house of God, to the benumbing of those feelings of mutual interest and mutual concern which ought to pervade the minds of attendants at public worship, and which, if properly encouraged, would prevail.

Now this, Sir, is a view of the matter which I feel assured will gladden your heart and the hearts also of a large majority of your readers. If, by national religion, State Churchmen meant a national feeling in favour of public religious instruction and worship, and that feeling guided and nourished by such instructors, and embodied in such forms of worship as a nation in its several Sabbath assemblies seeking God might choose for itself and support of its own free accord, you would be the last man in the country to discourage national religion. I do not intend to imply that the writer, still less the clergy of whom he speaks, do mean this much, and no more, by their State Churchism. At present, both he and they "see men as trees walking." Yet the convictions they have avowed not only imply all this, but, consistently carried out, exclude everything in the shape of State domination and the necessity for anything in the shape of State grants-in-aid.

If to win the affections and secure the attendance at public worship of the lower section of the middle-class population ecclesiastics admit it to be wise and right to invite them to contribute towards the costs of worship—and this is their argument surely they will not be long ere they learn that the lower and higher classes of every grade will soon demand to be won and retained on the same terms. It were monstrous to suppose that self-respect in this matter is confined, or would, in the event of this practice becoming general, continue to be confined to one section of the community, though, by the way, that section constitutes the mass of the community. If, too, this section be able, and would, if called upon, be found willing to maintain the costs of worship as incurred by them, it will not be a strain upon the argument to suppose that the pence of the lower united to the pounds of the higher classes would meet the costs of worship as incurred by them also.

But how have the successful cases of which this writer speaks been managed? He tells us, by weekly contributions. He might have said, by reviving the Scriptural practice of presenting offerings at the sanctuary, as in less enlightened but more religious times was the practice of the English Church, and for which part of the exercises of public worship provision is made in the Book of Common Prayer. And why not? Does not every man owe it to himself, to society, and to God, to contribute towards the costs of public worship? If the self-respect of one portion of the community demands to be allowed to do so, why should not the self-respect of the whole nation? If those who have least concern for religion make an appeal to their honour a condition of attendance, surely the Church-goers of years will not refuse to unite with them unless they contend that Church-going teaches them the duty of compelling others to supply the costs for their advantage they are unwilling to bear for themselves. The willing offering of the new Church-goers, of whom this pamphlet speaks—till late, despised worldlings—put to shame the drivelling niggardliness of the majority of Churchmen—aye, and of some Chapelmen, too—and stamps the charge of ignorance of the true principles of Church finance upon the brow of this Christian nation.

One word more. The Established Church of this country, with all its faults and follies, its excellencies and virtues, is a fact—a great fact and an old fact.

However modified from what it once was, it still exists—and exists, too, enthroned in some of the most sacred convictions and affections of a large portion of the inhabitants of this country—and some of them by no means the least wise, least powerful, least religious. To separate the Church from the State means something more than converting into useless parhusants the ecclesiastical laws of this realm. If it means anything, it means not less than this—the uprooting of convictions and the withering away of affections strong with the growth of centuries, which make up a great part of the inner life of many of England's noblest sons. To accomplish this, the nation must study, digest, and adopt one of the great principles on which God conducts the government of his creatures as religious beings, viz., the duty and privilege of every man to contribute towards the costs of the public worship of the Great Father of us all. This done, the knell of State Churchism begins to sound, its grave opens, and with it is entombed the bigotry and hate which now divide as with an impassable gulf the members of Christ's mystical body from each other, making them the sport of devils, the grief of angels, the accused of God, and the pitfall of ungodly men.

Ever yours,
THOMAS ROBERTS.

Wendover, 15th July, 1859.

THE GRANTS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In a paper lately sent to me from the "Society for the Protection of Young Females," there is an account of the sum of £84. 4s. 2d. having been received as an "educational grant," and I presume from the fact that the society has formerly received grants of money from the Educational Board, this sum also comes from that board. The society in question is a reformatory, receiving under its care females under the age of fifteen, who have been prostitutes, or are exposed to the temptation to become such, and others. In training these children to become household servants, it is the custom, as it is the duty, of the Committee to provide them with some measure of education. This does not, in my opinion, constitute the society an educational establishment according to the terms of the Act of Parliament and the Committee of Council on Education. By such grants as these, it not only carries out a principle vicious in itself but misapplies the funds entrusted to its care. Besides this, I find, in the same paper, a notice that Mr. Tuffnell, the inspector who recommended the grant, has advised the Committee of the Society for the Protection, &c., to have the SCHOOL CERTIFIED. I do not know what the certificate would do for the institution, but, from the party giving it, I fear it is intended to assist the Committee to deaden the conviction of their consciences for receiving the money from a fund never intended for their use.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
PHILIP CRELLIN.
198, St. George-street, E., July, 1859.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday, Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE withdrew his motion relative to the affairs of Italy.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE, in answer to a question from Lord Carnarvon, explained the steps which the Government proposed to take during the present session in reference to the North American territories over which the Hudson's Bay Company have held an exclusive licence of trade with the Indians. The measures which were contemplated by the Government at the present moment were the introduction of a bill for the appointment of magistrates, and to lay down rules for the regulation of trade with the Indians. It was not, however, the intention of the Government to extend the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company, nor was it proposed by the Colonial-office to assist emigrants. He agreed with Lord Carnarvon that it was highly necessary to establish communications between Canada on the one side and Vancouver's Island on the other; at the same time, although he recognised the value of railways, it was not intended to assist them by means of subsidies.

After a few words from Lord DONOUGHMORE, the subject dropped.

On Friday, the Duke of Marlborough presented petitions from magistrates, clergy, and churchwardens, &c., of the county and city of Norwich, from a place near Rochester, from Askill, Norfolk, and from Messingham, Bettsford, and Lincoln, against the bill for the abolition of Church-rates.

The Earl of RIPOX, in answer to the Marquis of Clanricarde, said that information of the riot which had taken place between the Antrim Artillery Militia and the inhabitants of Kinsale, had been communicated to the authorities at the Horse Guards. Active measures had been adopted by the magistrates to put down the disturbance, and the militia had been sent to Cork. An inquiry, however, had been instituted, and he trusted on the report being received it would appear that the circumstances had been much exaggerated.

THE AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

Earl GRANVILLE, in appealing to Lord Malmesbury and the Marquis of Normanby to refrain from any discussion on the affairs of Italy, stated that Government had received information of the conclusion of peace between France and Austria, but they were not yet aware of the terms. A discussion on foreign affairs at this moment would consequently be most inconvenient.

The Earl of MALMESBURY said he had given notice of his intention to move for copies of Count Cavour's circulars of 14th and 16th June, but after the appeal of the noble earl he would refrain from originating any discussion, though he was quite prepared to

refute the assertions contained in the documents in question.

The Marquis of NORMANBY believed there was no objection to produce the despatch for which he had moved, namely, a despatch from Lord John Russell to Sir James Hudson on the subject of the alleged annexation of the Duchies of Central Italy by the Government of Piedmont. He would refrain from discussing the general question, but he wished to express his approval of the language used by Government in discouragement of the system of appropriation recommended by Count Cavour. He had never read documents in which the truth was more strongly suppressed than in those which had been issued by the late Sardinian Minister.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE vindicated Count Cavour, who had shown during the whole course of his policy honesty and consistency.

Lord BROUHAM called attention to the deplorable condition of Europe, whose fate was allowed to be at the will of two despots who made peace without consulting public opinion, and without even the intervention of any other European Power.

The Earl of DERBY said he wished to put a question to Lord Granville. It was well known that France entered into war with Austria as an ally of the King of Sardinia, and not as a principal. He wished, therefore, to know whether, as peace had been concluded between France and Austria, any information had been received of the conclusion of peace between Sardinia and Austria? (Laughter.)

Earl GRANVILLE said that all the information Government had received was that a convention had been drawn up between France and Austria.

Lord ESBURY believed that this country would occupy a position more becoming her dignity if she refrained from interfering in foreign questions until her advice was asked for.

The Duke of RUTLAND was also in favour of the principle of non-interference.

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE expressed similar views, and referred to the dispute with the late King of Naples as an instance of the want of judgment displayed by the Government of this country in their interference with the affairs of other nations. He believed that in that particular case, if a different course had been pursued, a much more satisfactory result would have been arrived at.

After some remarks from Lord WODEHOUSE, the despatch of Lord J. Russell to Sir J. Hudson was ordered to be laid on the table.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S DESPATCH TO PRUSSIA.

On Monday the Earl of MALMESBURY, referring to a despatch from the Foreign Secretary to the Prussian Government, of which a version twice translated had appeared in the papers, asked if the document was genuine, and whether the original text would be promulgated. Lord WODEHOUSE consented to produce the despatch in question, but not the correspondence of which it formed a portion. After some further discussion the subject dropped.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE LAW.

Lord CRANWORTH laid on the table five bills, as an instalment of the scheme for consolidating the statute laws of the country. In these bills more than fifty acts were consolidated. It was expected that the whole code might be similarly comprised in about 230 bills, and the whole work finished in two years.

The Lord CHANCELLOR did not think that consolidation would be facilitated by continuing the commission. He concurred in the suggestion of Lord Cranworth, and considered that such a staff of professional men might, besides consolidating the statute law of the land, be made extremely useful in their legal capacity to both Houses of Parliament in assisting members in drawing up bills. He took the present occasion to state that the Government contemplated at the beginning of next session to introduce measures on bankruptcy, on the transfer of real property, on taking evidence in the Court of Chancery, to consolidate and simplify the orders of the Lord Chancellors, and to establish fixed courts, so that courts of common law might be able to decide any equitable question which might incidentally arise, without bandying suits from courts of common law to courts of equity.

Lord BROUHAM said the difficulties of the question were too great to be decided by a mixed assembly, and thought it would be better that the question should be solely committed to a body of learned men, who might not only consolidate, but prepare a digest of it.

After some further discussion, chiefly carried on by the legal peers, the bills were read a first time, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CHURCH-RATE ABOLITION BILL.

The House met at twelve o'clock on Wednesday. Petitions in favour of the abolition of Church-rates were presented by Mr. Baines, from the assembly of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, alleging that Church-rates were "in all respects objectionable, and especially injurious to voluntary churches, who support their own ministers and build and repair their own places of worship," and praying the House "to adopt, with the least possible delay, such measures as may appear to you desirable for the complete abolition of this impost;" and by Mr. Dillwyn, from the Oxfordshire Baptist Association.

Various petitions against the abolition of Church-rates were presented.

Mr. DILLWYN, in the absence of Sir John

Trelawny from illness, moved the second reading of this bill, declining at the same time to discuss its principles, on the ground that the question, which had been thoroughly debated in former Parliaments and was well understood by the whole country, was not susceptible of novelty in the way of argument.

Mr. DU CANE, pursuant to notice, rose to move an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months. He had never yet been able to understand on what plea of equity or justice it was urged that, because one twentieth of the parishes of this country had the means afforded by law of successfully resisting this charge, that House was to pass, as regarded the remaining nineteen-twentieths, an act of arbitrary prohibition. (Hear, hear.) The principle embodied in this bill was nothing more than an act of simple spoliation, not merely as against the Established Church itself, but against the whole mass of the labouring poor of this country, whose especial interest it was that that Church should be maintained. (Cheers.)

God forbid that he should venture to speak with disrespect of the voluntary efforts made by Dissenters to advance the interests of religion and education, indicating as they did one of the noblest features of the English character; but he believed in his conscience that the voluntary system was utterly insufficient to provide for the spiritual wants of this country. It was a great truth that the cause of religion and education was not regulated by the common laws of demand and supply. Dr. Chalmers said that Christianity must go in quest of human nature, for human nature, uninstructed and unimproved, would never go forth in quest of Christianity. If the voluntary system were sufficient, how was it that in parishes where Church-rates had been abolished for years, the fabric of the Church was rapidly falling into disrepair? The friends of the Church were asked to surrender the principle of Church-rates at a moment when every day placed in a clearer light the motives of the promoters of bills like the present. The Liberation Society were only prevented from passing a resolution that the House of Commons should be invited at an early day to agree to a resolution for the severance of Church and State, because they thought it was "better not to attempt to break a bound fagot, but to attack it stick by stick." (Hear, hear.) To those who advocated this measure because they thought it would be for the benefit of the Church he would say that this would be but a temporary salve for the wound. It would,

"Skin and film the ulcerous place,
While rank corruption, mining all within,
Infects unseen."

If the Government were prepared to give their unconditional support to the bill the Conservative party would know the ground upon which this battle was to be fought. They would know that the day of compromise was past and gone, and that open war had now succeeded.

Lord R. MONTAGU said that, in rising to second the amendment which had been so ably proposed by his hon. friend, he must claim the indulgence which that House always extended to its new members. (Cheers.)

The House was now asked merely to abolish Church-rates; but more, far more, was desired of them. For why were the abolitionists never contented with one of those numerous bills which satisfied their conscientious objections? Because there was something still in the background—because their objections were against every national Church. (Hear, hear.) If the small pecuniary charge were the real objection, even now a sacrifice could be made to satisfy them. But the 2½d. in the pound was not the real grievance; the real burden was the entire principle of an establishment—the connexion between the Church and the State. (Cheers.) The society formed to obtain the abolition of Church-rates (called the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Control) had openly avowed that they would not have the Church as a national institution, and would oppose all legislation which proceeded upon that assumption.

He had just obtained two documents at their office to which he must call the attention of the House. In one of these papers the objects of the society were promulgated—namely, to procure "the discontinuance of all payments from the Consolidated Fund and of all Parliamentary grants and compulsory exactions for religious purposes;" and also to procure "the application to secular uses, after an equitable satisfaction of existing interests, of all national property now held in trust by the United Church of England and Ireland and the Presbyterian Church of Scotland; and, concurrently with it, the liberation of those Churches from all State Control." The former quotation was directed against Church-rates, Regium Donum, Maynooth Grant, and so on; the latter was aimed at a severance of Church and State, and the conversion of churches to secular uses. In the other document published by the society, which stated, by the bye, that "the society was peculiarly dangerous to the Establishment," he found the following passage, taken from the *Nonconformist* newspaper, but republished by the society, and endorsed with their full approval and sanction:

The society has quietly moved the question into this more promising position without any violent shock to the prejudices of opponents. Any one who remembers what the political world said and thought about the separation of Church and

State when the society first came into existence may well stand astonished at the tone in which it is now alluded to by statesmen of all shades of opinion. If the Liberation Society had done nothing else this would entitle it to the respect and gratitude of the country. To it, and to it alone, as a designing agency, belongs the credit of having turned the doctrine of self-government and self-support of ecclesiastical institutions from a theological controversy into a political movement.

Mr. Apsley Pellatt (a Dissenter, one of the executive committee of the Liberation Society, and lately member of that House) confessed in 1851 to a committee of that House, that "Dissenters disliked Church-rates because of their objection to the union of Church and State." Mr. Sharman Crawford in 1842 (in speaking in the House in favour of the Abolition Bill), said "The real question is the connexion between Church and State, whether there should be a Church establishment paid by the nation." A similar statement was made by Mr. Miall (another of the executive committee of the Liberation Society, and formerly member of that House). Mr. Miall said:

Such a change of law would extinguish the taxing power of the establishment and dry up one of the sources of its revenue, while the ecclesiastical revenues, applied to the purposes for which Church-rates are now levied, would still be national property, and be capable of appropriation to secular purposes at a future time. As yet this society could not secure such an appropriation; but in the meantime it is a gain if the application of the ecclesiastical funds is so altered as to remove the burdens now imposed on the Nonconformist body.

The hon. member for Birmingham used these words in this House while speaking in favour of the abolition of Church-rates:—"I oppose the Church as a religious institution, and doubt very much if it is of any essential benefit to the country." Mr. Apsley Pellatt said in the same debate:—"This (the abolition of Church-rates) is no longer a Dissenting question, for it is not the function of the State to teach religion." From all this it was manifest that the desire of their opponents was not merely to be freed from an objectionable tax; their principle, as expressed by themselves, was "that the State has nothing to do with religion;" they desired a severance of Church and State, which was a repudiation by the Government of all care about the religion of the people. The real aim of the bill, then, was pretty manifest.

The noble lord went on to defend the abstract principle of an Established Church, quoting the opinions of Dr. Owen, Matthew Henry, Dr. Pye Smith, and Dr. Chalmers in its favour. There were plenty of Dissenters before 1830; but they never heard of conscientious objections to Church-rates before that time.

Where, then, were their consciences? (Hear, hear.) No one before that year had any conscientious objections to pay tribute where tribute was due. In the debates of 1834 the Church-rate agitation was spoken of, on all sides, as having newly sprung up; conscientious objections were then, for the first time, heard. Neither did Dissenters, as a body, now object; it was merely a few noisy agitators who put on the cloak of religion, and called themselves Dissenters, like wolves in sheep's clothing.

The conscientious objection to Church-rates was untenable. People might as well object to war taxes. He hoped the House would not regard it as a conflict between a principal and qualms of conscience, nor as a battle between Church and Dissenters.

It was a struggle of the principle of a national church against a band of noisy agitators without the piety of Dissenters (hear); the resistance of the church in the Wilderness against Korah and his crew. They wished to do away with the Established Church; so let them not equivocate and cover behind a Church-rate question. (Hear.) They desired to sever Church from State, and would thus have to run counter to the principles of every Government and every confession of faith, the examples of history, and the opinions of Dissenting divines themselves. Their intention was to rob the Church of that which for twelve centuries had been her legal right and due. But then, in the name of consistency, let the Regium Donum in Ireland be abrogated, let the Maynooth Grant be abolished, let the Church of Scotland also be spoliated, and let the oath of the Queen be done away with. Our forefathers once fought and died for that Church which the supporters of this bill would now outrage and rob; for her degenerate "sons no longer take pleasure when they think on her stones." (Cheers.)

Mr. E. BAINES thought it only fair and right to say that he stood up avowedly as a Dissenter, and as one of those who did not approve the union of Church and State.

The noble lord said that Churchmen were called upon to pay the Regium Donum and the grant for Maynooth. But was it equally right to maintain truth and error? He denied that the noble lord was right when he said that the attitude of Dissenters was "Stand and deliver." What he said to the Church was "Hands off." Let the House leave it to each religion to support its own faith and its own clergy, and if the Established Church knew its own interest it would recognise the grand duty and privilege of self-reliance. This was a question of plain justice towards Dissenters. All the non-conforming bodies built their own places of worship, paid their own clergy, assisted their own poor, and largely contributed to missionary undertakings, and he insisted that it was a great injustice to call upon them to pay for a church to which they were not attached. It was, in fact, an outrage, and the Church would be enfeebled in its action so long as the injustice was permitted to endure. (Hear.) From his own personal experience in the towns of Yorkshire and Lancashire, where no Church-rates had been levied for years, he could assert that the position of the Church was vastly improved by the abolition of the impost. (Hear.) The hon. gentleman opposite seemed to think that the voluntary system had failed, and was inadequate to the wants of the people; but it was impossible to understand how such a notion could be entertained after the facts mentioned in the Census Report of Mr. Horace Mann. From that report it appeared that in 1801 there were in the churches and chapels then existing in England and Wales 5,171,000 seats. In 1851, half a century later, the number was 10,212,000. (Hear.) Of the increased accommodation thus afforded, 188,000 sittings were provided by Parliamentary funds, and 4,852,000 from voluntary efforts, or 96 per cent. of the whole. (Hear.) It was difficult,

then, to comprehend upon what authority the hon. members opposite could rest their allegation that the voluntary system had failed. Such, at least, was not the opinion of some of the most eminent and reflecting foreigners who had watched our career in late years, and especially the Chevalier Bunsen, who, in his letters upon freedom of conscience, said:—

What other principle than this (that of the power of free spontaneous association) has during the same period in England achieved the erection of more new churches and chapels, with congregations of earnest worshippers, than all the Governments of Europe and all the clergy had been able to erect during the last four centuries?

He, Mr. Baines, would only add that, if the apprehensions which the hon. gentlemen opposite had expressed as to the ultimate designs of the Dissenters were well founded, the best way in which the Church could meet those designs would be to abandon this injustice towards Dissenters. (Hear.) If the Church would take its stand upon truth and justice, would not insult nor outrage the consciences of Dissenters—he might almost say, would not pick their pockets, but he did not wish to use harsh language (a laugh)—its friends need not fear the designs of Dissenters. He believed that the friends of the Church had to learn yet more completely the lesson of self-reliance, which, if perfectly understood, would enable them to provide all that was necessary for the service of their Church. He protested against the continuance of an injustice towards Nonconformists for the benefit of a Church which included among its members the wealthiest aristocracy in the world. (Hear.)

Mr. ADDERLEY considered that Mr. Baines had offered no vindication of so violent a measure, which swept away Church-rates altogether, saying that those who wished for them should not have them. At present, Birmingham, which did not like Church-rates, did not pay them; and Coventry, which liked them, did pay them. But if this bill were passed there would be no option, and the inhabitants of Coventry would be unable to make a rate to preserve their old churches from decay. He was of opinion that it would be better to cease agitation of this question, and leave the matter as it was.

Mr. MELLOR denied that the bill was intended to meet an exceptional grievance, and contended that it was a necessary measure to remove an injustice. Having been at one time a candidate for the representation of Coventry, he was acquainted with the circumstances connected with that city, and would only remark that all the candidates who offered themselves professed a desire for the total abolition of Church-rates. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the maintenance of churches by these rates, it was a notorious fact that all the great restorations and improvements were the result of voluntary efforts. At Leicester and at Nottingham, where these rates had ceased to be levied, the Church was working most efficiently.

Mr. PACKE suggested as a reason why this bill should not be proceeded with, that there was a committee now sitting in the other House which was about to take evidence as to how this question could be best settled. He appealed to the recorded arguments against the abolition of Church-rates expressed by members of the present Administration who had now changed their opinions.

Mr. STANILAND spoke in favour of the bill, replying to objections.

Mr. HENNESSEY thought this was an assault on the Church of England by the Protestant Dissenters, and, as a Roman Catholic, he had long been of opinion, he said, that this action of the Protestant Dissenters against the Church of England on this question should not be promoted by Catholic members of that House. The Church of England had been spoken of as the foe, and the Dissenters as the friends of toleration, but the very reverse was the case. He should cordially vote against the second reading of the bill.

Sir G. C. LEWIS, premising that Church-rates differed in character from other local rates, being a voluntary rate, depending upon the vote of the vestry, showed the manner in which it operated. The gross amount received was 580,000*l.*, consisting of Church-rate, 263,000*l.*; special endowments, 48,000*l.*; and voluntary contributions, 269,000*l.*, being larger in amount than the Church-rate. The whole question, therefore, related to about 260,000*l.* The total assessment for the county-rate was 54,900,000*l.*, so that the present Church-rate did not exceed 2d. in the pound. The objection to the rate, therefore, could not be on account of the severity of the burden; it was mainly a conscientious objection, founded upon principle. But there were objections which had operated upon members of the Established Church, as where, residing in districts, they were called upon to contribute both to the mother church and the district church; and where the unpopularity of the minister was made the ground of refusing a rate. The result was that while in a vast majority of the exclusively rural parishes Church-rates encountered little or no objection, in a large number of towns they were withheld. Hence, owing to this difference, every attempt to levy one uniform rate in all parishes, rural and town, would break down. After examining various plans which had been proposed for dealing with the practical difficulties since the decision of the House of Lords, and the objections they had provoked, he observed that he saw no reasonable prospect of the Government being able to prevail upon the House to agree to a compromise; and, although he did not deny that there were valid objections to the general and total abolition of a compulsory rate, he was prepared to give his vote in favour of the second reading of this bill. (Hear, hear, and "Divide.") In the event of the Legislature passing the measure he thought it might be possible to establish an organised parochial system, which would facilitate the receipt, custody, and administration of a voluntary rate for the maintenance of Church fabrics. (Hear, hear.)

Lord J. MANNERS had listened with the greatest

pleasure and delight to nine-tenths of the right hon. gentleman's speech, containing as it did a candid admission of the extreme futility of the objections commonly urged against Church-rates. To his great astonishment, however, the right hon. gentleman's admirable preface had been followed by a most lame and impotent conclusion. (Hear, hear.) What had formerly been avowed out of doors might now be taken to be practically avowed within that House, and the present bill, instead of being viewed as a measure for the relief of tender consciences aggrieved at the exaction of Church-rates, might be regarded as designed to subvert and destroy one of the fundamental principles of the existing constitution. Sir G. C. Lewis had confessed that in rural parishes Church-rates were no grievance, and that they were resisted in only a few towns, yet he came to the lame and impotent conclusion that the rates should be everywhere abolished.

Lord FERMOY replied to Mr. Hennessey, and observed that the abolition of Church-rates in Ireland had had the effect of strengthening instead of weakening the Established Church.

Mr. DRUMMOND observed, that the Dissenters had acknowledged the real question in this case to be, whether there should be an Established Church or no. Those who voted for the bill would, therefore, vote against the establishment of a national Church, and it was upon that ground he opposed the bill.

There are questions where you had better die and be ruined than give way. (Hear, hear.) It is stated of Prince Metternich that a very short time before his death he wrote a letter to the Emperor of Austria, in which he said, "Make no peace. Fight for what is your own; and rather give up Vienna to be sacked than compromise one tittle of your right." (Hear, hear.) I say that is the counsel of duty, the counsel of principle; but it is not the counsel of expediency or of Liberalism. (Cheers.)

Mr. MAGUIRE, in reply to the appeal of the hon. member for King's County, begged to say that he believed every Catholic member would on this question go into a different lobby from that hon. gentleman. The hon. member who spoke last had disparaged the conscientious scruples of the Dissenters, and had drawn a contrast between the sublime conduct of the early Christian martyrs and that of the advocates of civil and religious liberty in the present day. But the same spirit of persecution which directed the Roman sword against the Christian martyr seemed still to animate those who were now for intolerance, for dominancy, and oppression. This bill was not an attack upon the Established Church, but upon an abuse. It was not essential to the strength of that Church that it should have the power to rob the Dissenter. The perpetuation of the Established Church in Ireland was a wrong and a grievance to the Catholics of that country, and the Irish Catholic members should remember that they would yet want the aid of the Radical and Dissenting parties in England to strike down that monster injustice.

Lord PALMERSTON wished to state the grounds why he voted for this bill, especially as he had never before voted for a bill of this description. (Cheers and counter-cheers, and laughter.)

He was glad to find hon. gentlemen, themselves the patterns and models of converts, receive with such joy a new convert. He had thought, and still thought, that it was essential to the honour and dignity of the country that the fabric of the Church should be maintained, and, if possible, he would have preferred the existing system of rates; but when he saw by repeated instances that not only the public out of doors, but Parliament itself, had, by large majorities, declared against the system, he could not set his individual preference against public opinion. When he looked at the state of the Church in the country he saw on every side a number of district churches admirably built and well maintained; he saw these churches well built and well maintained without Church-rates, and he could not but ask whether the parish churches could not be maintained in the same manner? (Hear, hear.) It appeared to him an arrangement could be made by which a sufficient provision could be secured for the maintenance of the parish church, as was now done for district churches. He would not enter into any discussion of the motives in which the opposition to the rates originated. He was persuaded that, although the Dissenters, for reasons of which they were entitled to be judges, might object to a compulsory rate, yet there were many instances in which they would voluntarily contribute to the maintenance of the churches which were ornaments to the town in which they lived. These liberal feelings would induce them to give voluntarily what they would refuse to a compulsory demand. He was ready to vote for the second reading, and he trusted that in committee some arrangement might be devised. (Cheers and counter cheers, and laughter from the Opposition.) Honourable gentlemen, who had cheered so strongly the right honourable baronet the member for Hertfordshire, when in the Reform discussion he went through point after point, saying that is for the committee, now treated with levity the proposal to modify this evil. (Hear, hear.) It was objected that by abolishing compulsory rates they would destroy the Established Church. He repudiated the supposition as degrading and unjust to the Church of England. Its firmest ground of support was in the affection and respect of the people of this country. There was no danger of that feeling dying away so long as the conduct of the ministers of the Church was such as they now saw, which year after year riveted more and more the attachment of the people to the Established Church. (Hear, hear.) He could not think this impost was necessary to the maintenance of the Church. He agreed with those who thought that, by abolishing the compulsory rate, they would get rid of what was equally distasteful to Dissenters and to many Churchmen; and, so far from weakening the Church, they would, by removing a grievance, strengthen and secure it. (Hear.)

Mr. DISRAELI ironically complimented Lord Palmerston upon his frank avowal of a change of opinion, but the question was, he remarked, whether,

having changed his opinion, he had indicated any course that would justify the House in recognising him as one competent to recommend a policy so different from that he had hitherto followed. Was the course which the Government were taking a safe course? They changed their opinion because a change was necessary, but shrank from the responsibility of proposing a measure to meet the necessities of the case. He admitted that the present state of this question was highly unsatisfactory, but it was the duty of the Government either to support the present law, or at once to accept the policy recommended by Sir J. Trelawny, and tell the House fairly that while they accepted that policy they were not prepared to offer a substitute.

For my own part, I am still of opinion, notwithstanding the failure of recent attempts, that the question may yet be settled in a manner more satisfactory to the country. That, however, may be a matter of doubt, but I am quite certain that no Ministry is justified in voting for the abolition of Church-rates, while at the same time it acknowledges that a substitute ought to be supplied, and shrinks from the responsibility of affording the remedy which the country has a right to demand. (Cheers.)

Lord J. RUSSELL wished to state the reason why he would vote for the second reading of the bill.

He had defended the continuation of Church-rates, and felt very much flattered at hearing from the right hon. gentleman opposite, that he had done so effectually. He had done his best, but he was sorry to say his efforts had met with no support from the right hon. gentleman who had just sat down. (Hear, hear.) On a former occasion he and his noble friend, the First Lord of the Treasury, had voted for the continuance of Church-rates, and had thereby displeased a large section of their party; but on these occasions they received no support from the leader of the Conservative party—he was then silent; but now, when public opinion had changed, the right hon. gentleman came forward and made a speech, which was almost a despairing one, in support of them. He said the Government in supporting the bill did so because they believed Church-rates were unjust and intolerable. He denied that he saw anything unjust in them; that, however, was no longer the question. The Church-rates had been opposed on two grounds, one of which he had combated most strongly, and against which his arguments were directed. At the recent election for the West Riding of Yorkshire, the two Liberal candidates, of course, avowed themselves opposed to Church-rates; but even the Conservative candidate expressed the same opinion, and stated he had before voted against them. In addition to this proof of the public feeling, he had seen the majority against this bill diminish from 60 or 70 to 10 or 20, and then the majority turned the other way. He had then to ask himself whether it was worth while for the Church to stand by the authority of Parliament, or rather of the House of Lords alone. When he saw the question was making such progress in the country he had to consider whether it was possible to make any compromise. One compromise proposed was to draw a line of distinction between Churchmen and Dissenters, and make the rate compulsory on the one, but excuse the others. At present the distinction between Churchmen and Dissenters was a matter of habit. It often happened that a man attracted by the service of the Church abandoned his former place of worship and began to attend Church; but if a broad line of demarcation was drawn by law between Churchmen and Dissenters, that which was now a mere matter of habit would become a fixed belief, and the easy transition would be no longer possible. When this bill was originally discussed there appeared very little chance that the fabric of the Church would be kept up by voluntary offerings, but they had seen of late years, and with great satisfaction, too, the Established Church had become much stronger in the affections of the people; that the amount of contributions that had been made for new churches, and for the endowment of ministers of the Established Church, had come to a sum which he did not exactly remember, but a sum so large no one would have believed twenty years ago that such a sum could have been collected by voluntary offerings. But with regard to this question of Church-rates, the amount raised by compulsory Church-rates had very much diminished. The sum raised was formerly 400,000*l.* a-year and upwards, but now it barely reached 260,000*l.*, but at least an equal, if not a greater, sum was collected voluntarily for services of the Church. They had then to ask themselves was it not possible, was it not probable, that if they abolished Church-rates, if they left the support of the fabric of the Church to voluntary contributions, that those Churches would be as well repaired and as well maintained, as they were at the present moment. (Hear, hear.) There might be questions in committee—he would not say with regard to a substitute, but with regard to the regulation of the collection of these voluntary offers. But the question before them was the second reading of this bill for the abolition of Church-rates. So far from this being a measure for the destruction of the national Church, he believed that the hon. member for Tavistock, who had introduced the bill, contemplated nothing of that kind. The principles that he had stated he believed were the principles which were stated by his noble friend the First Lord of the Treasury. They did not exactly state that Church-rates were unjust and intolerable, but they said that looking at the present position of the question, looking at the state of public opinion out of doors, and the feeling of the House, it was fitter, it was better for the Church that these rates should be abolished, and that it was more likely they should maintain the Church in its efficiency by abolishing than by maintaining them. (Cheers.)

The House then divided—

For the second reading	263
Against it	190

Majority 73

The announcement of the numbers was hailed with cheering.

Mr. WALPOLE said he understood the First Lord of the Treasury that when the bill got into committee some arrangement might be made for a substitute. Would the Government take charge of the clauses?

Lord PALMERSTON said the substitute he referred to was to be voluntary contributions. (Laughter.)

Mr. NEWDEGATE gave notice that on the question for going into committee on the bill he should move

that the House resolve itself into committees of the whole House for the purpose of imposing a rate of 2d. in the pound on all property which during the last seven years has been subjected to Church-rate, the occupier to recover from the owner.

ORGANISATION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

On Thursday, on the order for going into a Committee of Supply,

Mr. H. BAILLIE called attention to the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the organisation of the Indian army. An opinion was expressed in the report that henceforth an army of not less than 80,000 European troops should be permanently retained in our Indian empire. Now, there would be much difficulty, in his opinion, in maintaining such an army in India in time of war. The force now in that country was about 85,000 men; but the consequence had been that, in spite of all our efforts, we had not been able to raise in this country the number of men voted by Parliament last year by 10,000, and had been obliged to call out 25,000 militia to do the duty of regular troops; so that the army was deficient 35,000 men. The question was, could we with voluntary enlistment raise and maintain so large an army as to allow of a permanent force of 80,000 men being kept in India, with due regard to the wants of our numerous colonies, and the exigencies of the mother-country in the event of war?

Sir C. WOOD replied to Mr. Baillie, but in a very subdued and confidential tone. The result seemed to be that the present Government had not had time to consider a subject of so much difficulty and importance. General PEEL took the opportunity of making a reply to a letter which he said he had seen in a newspaper that day as to the amount of our troops in this country, and to give explanations upon the subject of our military forces generally.

Lord STANLEY suggested that this subject was not one which it was possible to discuss incidentally, or in a few words. Its solution would depend in some measure upon the success of the working of the military police, now established on so large a scale in various parts in India, and he did not believe that either here or in Calcutta the Government could pronounce an accurate opinion upon them until they had seen how the police system worked over a considerable period of time. There was, he said, only one point upon which he should give an opinion—namely, whether the European force in India should be a local force, or a part of the general army of the line. He was convinced that, as a matter of necessity, a considerable proportion of the European army in India should remain, as at present, local.

Colonel SYKES asked how, seeing that before the mutiny we could not pay 45,000 English troops, we could expect 80,000 to be maintained out of the revenues of India? It was utterly impossible for the revenues of India to support more than 50,000, which, however, would be quite sufficient for carrying on good government and insuring the safety of the empire.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. GRIFFITH called attention to the recent case of "Santos v. Illidge," and asked whether the clauses in the Act 6 and 7 Victoria, cap. 98, authorising the sale of slaves by British joint-stock companies, should not be repealed. Lord J. RUSSELL said there was no intention on the part of the Government to introduce a bill to repeal the clauses in question.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply upon the remaining Navy Estimates. The supplementary vote of 100,000l. for the bounty or gratuity to seamen already in the service, upon certain conditions, gave rise to much discussion. Lord C. PAGER explained and justified the vote. The principle of a bounty, he observed, ought to be very carefully considered; but the late Government having adopted the principle, the position of the men in the service required consideration. He admitted that they had no legal claim, and that they had never uttered a complaint; but justice, he thought, and sound policy demanded the course proposed by the Government. Sir J. PAKINGTON protested vehemently against this course, for which, he contended, no sufficient reason had been shown; and which, while sacrificing unnecessarily a large amount of money, would establish a dangerous precedent. Sir J. GRAHAM considered that a bounty was a last resource in time of war, and feared that the untimely recourse to it would add to the difficulty of manning the fleet in time of peace. But the principle of a bounty, during peace, having received the sanction of Parliament, he had no doubt that the proposed gratuity was the inevitable consequence of the former bounty.

Some expressions dropped from Sir James which roused Sir C. Napier, and the old antagonism between them, on the subject of the manning of the fleet sent to the Baltic, broke out, and seemed to have lost none of its intensity. This and the other votes were ultimately agreed to.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

Mr. S. HERBERT then opened the Army Estimates with a prefatory statement, in the course of which he paid a tribute to the excellent administration of his predecessor (General Peel). We have now in England, including the Indian depôts, 110,000 men of all ranks. Of that number, 23,000 men belong to the embodied militia. Next year, if we get a large force from India and can count a large army, a fair army of regular troops in this country, it might be wise to disband the regiments of militia, and to trust to that force as a reserve, and as a reserve alone. They had 180 guns in service and 110 in reserve. Aldershot, which once caused so much dis-

satisfaction, now contributes greatly to the improvement of the army.

Within the last few days I have read a report from the general commanding at the camp as to how the troops have been engaged during a certain period. He says that the drill is good, that the second battalions have made remarkable progress, and that the embodied militia is in a state of efficiency which has astonished military men. It used to be said that at this camp nothing was done which would enable the soldiers really and practically to learn camp life. I believe that that defect has been supplied. Earthworks are now thrown up by untrained military labour—a very wise arrangement—and the engineers are making fascines, and instructing others in their manufacture.

With regard to the manufacture of the Armstrong gun, he said:—

If the new buildings and machinery should be completed by the 1st of October, then I believe we may expect to have the delivery of 100 guns by the end of the year, and I hope we shall have something like 200 more in the course of the next financial year. After that the delivery will continue at a rate which will soon enable us to have both on board ship and for our land defences, a very great number of these formidable instruments of war.

The vote for miscellaneous stores is 225,000l.; for fortifications, 123,500l.

We only propose to expend a larger amount this year to hasten on these works of defence. It is clear that if they are to be executed at all, they should be executed as speedily as possible. I take it that if England were attacked, an unfinished fortification would be a much worse thing for us than none at all, because it would be incapable of defence itself, while, if taken by an enemy, it might, perhaps, be easily turned against us.

At Devonport, Alderney, and Portsmouth, works are going on.

At Portland there is a necessity for carrying out works which have not yet stood upon the estimates at all. Portland is one of the finest harbours in the world, and is at present utterly defenceless. If an enemy were to take possession of the island of Portland, he would have facilities for establishing himself on that height, from which it would be extremely difficult to dislodge him. Mr. Herbert entered minutely into details of a very varied character; his speech was followed by a debate equally varied; and at its close he gave further explanations, and said:—

It may be true that our system is faulty; but if it is faulty, he is ready to learn, and having learnt, he should be ready to act. (Cheers.) He advised the committee to lose no time in getting the best information they could from the most competent witnesses to enable them to come to a practical conclusion as to the best organisation of the War Department. He had recently served on a commission which had visited many of the barrack establishments in England and Ireland, and he might say he was almost appalled at the amount of work to be done in order to place them on a satisfactory footing. They were not only deserving but having the most earnest attention of the Government, and he hoped he might count upon the support and assistance of the House in carrying the work forward to completion.

Considerable discussion ensued, in which several military members took part.

Sir S. M. PERO called attention to the want of harmony in our military arrangements, which operated as a great impediment in the administration of the War Department.

During the Crimean war, when the attention of every one was directed to the efficiency of the service, he paid a visit to one of the camps in this country, and found that though the huts were erected the means of access to the camp by roads were quite neglected. The next thing which struck him was the fact that a regiment of cavalry was ordered there, although there was not a stable to receive the horses. Such an oversight could not arise if proper communication was maintained between the different departments. (Hear.) He paid a visit to the camp last week, and although it had been established four or five years, there had been no drainage whatever, and it was only now that they were laying down pipe-drains, although any person with the slightest knowledge or foresight would have done so before he began to build. (Hear, hear.) The House was now voting money without stint for the two services, but unless these practical questions were grappled with there would never be that efficient direction of affairs which would be necessary in any emergency. The reports of his agents and the result of his own observation showed that the administration of the French army was characterised by just that sort of concert and forethought which would be displayed by any mercantile firm; and unless our military authorities would put aside the routine which only enabled them to walk in a certain track, and unless they would deal in a business-like way with the questions which came before them, depend upon it when another time of crisis came, there would be the same difficulties and the same disasters as were experienced in the Crimea. (Hear.)

Captain L. VERNON said that they were about to vote 12,000,000l. upon the Army Estimates, and out of that large sum only 3,500,000l. went towards the fighting men. (Hear, hear.) The whole of the rest went to the staff and such like, and thus the mere fighting men only received 1-27th of the whole. (Cheers.) The home and foreign staff cost 312,282l.

The vote for the embodied militia, and other votes having been agreed to, the House resumed.

WITHDRAWAL OF ELECTION PETITIONS.

On Friday, the SPEAKER read letters from the petitioners against the returns for Athlone, Sandwich, and Berwick-on-Tweed, stating that they did not intend to proceed with the petitions. Mr. HUGES said he should strongly oppose the withdrawal of the Sandwich petition, if it were competent for him to do so, and if not he should at an early day call attention to the manner in which the presentation and withdrawal of election petitions were conducted.

FRENCH FLEET AT BREST AND CHERBOURG.

Lord W. GRAHAM said rumours had been circulated for several days that orders had been received

at Cherbourg and Brest that a large fleet should be collected. Peace had supervened, but that had only made those preparations still more extraordinary if they were still going on; and therefore he wished to ask whether Government had received any information respecting the formation of a large channel fleet at Brest and Cherbourg, with gun-boats, and means for embarking and disembarking troops; and if so, whether they had demanded any explanations from the French government on the subject.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he had applied for information to her Majesty's consul at Brest, who was at present at Paris, and he said he was confident there were no extraordinary preparations going on; and that being the case, and there being no further information of any such extraordinary preparations, he certainly had not thought it worth while to demand any explanations from the French government.

IMPORTATION OF OPIUM INTO JAPAN.

Mr. BAINES asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what means were being adopted to enforce that clause in the recent treaty with Japan which prohibited the importation of opium.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, in the treaty of peace he could not find that there was any clause which required the interference of the British Government. In that treaty the importation of opium was prohibited; it was an article of contraband, but there was no article that the British Government should interfere to execute the laws of Japan.

ITALY.—THE IMPERIAL TREATY.

In reply to Mr. Horsman, Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated that he was not aware whether communications had been made by the Emperors of France and Austria to the other Governments interested in the treaties of Vienna with respect to the treaty just concluded between them and the manner in which it was proposed to carry it out. He had directed Lord Cowley to obtain information from the French Government on these points, and the French Minister for Foreign Affairs had, in reply, stated that it was impossible to get further information until the arrival of the Emperor in Paris, which was expected on Monday next.

Lord ELCHO withdrew his motion with regard to the foreign policy of the late Government, and explained that in announcing his intention of bringing forward that motion, he had been actuated solely by a feeling of justice to the late Government, and not by any feeling of hostility towards the present. He added some rather sarcastic reflections upon the position in which the present aspect of political affairs in Italy placed his two noble friends, Lord J. Russell and Lord Palmerston, who must find themselves, he said, "most horribly sold."

Mr. S. FITZGERALD regretted the withdrawal of the motion. Perhaps to have discussed it would have inconvenienced the present Government, for they had before they succeeded to office deprecated the foreign policy of Lord Malmesbury, and had afterwards said the policy they should pursue would be that which had been chalked out by the late Government. As regarded the present position of affairs, he thought that in the event of a Congress meeting to settle the details of peace, as this country had taken no part in the war or the treaty of peace, it became an important question whether it would not be better for it to take no part in the Congress.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that the question as to whether this country should take part in a Congress could not now be discussed. He understood that the Emperors of France and Austria were not completely agreed upon that subject.

It appears to me that the influence of England ought to be used, if it be used at all upon this subject, to confirm peace, to improve any treaty if it be possible to improve it; but it is no part of our duty to abandon that neutral and impartial position for which the hon. gentleman takes so much credit to the late Government for assuming. For my own part, although I attribute great credit to the late Government, I must do justice to the present, and also to what I believe was and is the universal opinion of the people of this country. (Hear, hear.) There were abundant reasons for that opinion. I ventured myself in addressing my constituents to state the case of both belligerents, and why I thought neither of them was entitled to the assistance of this country. I said likewise—and I am sorry to say that events seem likely to prove the truth of it—that I did not think the Emperor of the French, in going to Italy, was likely to consolidate the liberties of that country. The hon. gentleman took credit to the late Government, which I am not going to dispute, but I deny that the credit of neutrality is entirely due to them. I can only say at present that we are bound to watch events narrowly, and if we should be called upon by all Europe to consider any new treaty of peace that may be made, we are bound not to participate in any treaty which is not conformable to our notions of the honour, dignity, and freedom of this country. (Hear, hear.)

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

Mr. WILLIAMS said he had given notice that he would move to have the estimates submitted to a select committee, but in consequence of the lateness of the session he did not mean to press it. (Hear, hear.) At the same time he was convinced they never would have any reduction of the army and navy estimates till they were referred to a select committee. The largest army estimate which were ever presented to the House in a time of peace were those of the present year. They were 13,000,000l. more than the estimates of 1811, and 10,500,000l. more than the estimates of 1852-3, the year before the preparation for the Russian war. It would be some consolation to know that even for that large expenditure the country was safe and secure, but there were different opinions on that head.

The House then went into committee on army estimates. In reply to Mr. Horsman, Mr. HERBERT

stated that by the end of the present financial year Government would have 300 Armstrong guns in store. Sir W. Armstrong had also under consideration the feasibility of rifling our existing guns, and he entertained a favourable idea of his success.

Several votes were then agreed to, amongst which were two—one for 123,000*l.* for the cost of fortifications at home and abroad, and the other 36,000*l.* for barracks.

The remaining army estimates were agreed to.

MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES.

The House then went into committee on the Miscellaneous Estimates. On the first vote of 41,000*l.* for Royal Palaces, Mr. WILLIAMS said sufficient time had not been given for consideration, and moved that the Chairman report progress. Rejected by 61 to 91. Mr. Williams almost immediately left the House, and the estimates were proceeded with. Some items, and among others the vote for harbours of refuge, challenging opposition, were postponed until another supply night.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS BILL.

Mr. HADFIELD moved the second reading of this bill.

Sir C. LEWIS said the effect of the bill was twofold. In the first place, it substituted a declaration for the declaration which on the abolition of the Test and Corporation Acts was substituted for a sacramental test. It was intended for the protection of the Established Church, but how far it would accomplish the object might be seen by the declaration itself. The second object which the bill had in view was to dispense with the necessity on the part of certain officers of corporations of wearing an official dress. How far it was desirable that these two objects should be secured it was for the House to determine.

Mr. S. ESTCOURT said that hon. members had had scarcely any opportunity of reading the bill. He should, therefore, move the adjournment of the debate.

After a few words from Mr. GILPIN and Mr. HADFIELD, the debate was adjourned until Tuesday.

THE PACKET CONTRACT COMMITTEE.

Mr. BUTT moved that the Select Committee on Packet and Telegraphic Contracts do consist of twenty-one members, and that Sir E. Grogan and Lord J. Browne be added to the committee. He complained that Ireland was not sufficiently represented in the committee, as nominated by the Government. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER regretted that he could not accede to the motion. The object of the committee was to examine into the policy of all these packet contracts, not into the Galway contract in particular. Lord J. Browne, Colonel Dunne, Lord Duncan, and Mr. Whiteside spoke upon the motion, which, upon a division, was negatived by 134 to 47.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS BILL.

Mr. DILLWYN moved that the select committee on this bill should consist of seventeen members, and that Mr. Longfield and Mr. Butt be added to the committee. The hon. member stated that he had applied to several Irish members to act on the committee, and all had refused.

Mr. HENNESSY complained that there was not a single Roman Catholic nominated upon the committee, although the people of Ireland were deeply interested in the bill.

Lord NAAS recommended the hon. member to postpone the nomination of the committee.

The motion that the committee consist of seventeen members was then agreed to.

THE BUDGET.

On Monday, in a Committee of Ways and Means, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER made his financial statement. He presumed, he said, that it would be for the convenience of the Committee to follow the usual practice, and to make known the result of the finances of the past year. The total revenue of the year had been estimated at 63,900,000*l.*; it had produced 65,477,000*l.* The total actual expenditure had been 64,663,000*l.*, against a revenue of 65,477,000*l.*, leaving a surplus of 800,000*l.* The results of the duty upon drafts and checks could not be correctly ascertained. Its amount had been estimated at 300,000*l.*; but he thought it would not exceed 200,000*l.* There was an exemption of checks drawn by the proprietor and paid to him over the counter, and this exemption he should propose to remove. The equalisation of the spirit duties, which was a measure of fiscal reform independent of pecuniary results, had been estimated to yield an additional revenue of 500,000*l.*; but the produce in 1858—59, as compared with 1857—58, showed an increase of only 85,000*l.* There was a prospect, however, of the duty being considerably more productive. Mr. Gladstone then addressed himself to what he termed the more grave and serious part of his task, by stating the estimated amount of the revenue expenditure of the current year, and the extent to which the latter would exceed the ways and means, or ordinary revenue of the country.

Estimated Revenue:— £

Customs	23,850,000
Excise	8,530,000
Stamps	8,100,000
Land and Assessed Taxes	3,200,000
Income Tax	5,600,000
Post Office	3,250,000
Crown Lands	280,000
Miscellaneous	1,530,000
	264,340,000

Estimated Expenditure:—	
Funded and Unfunded Debt	28,600,000
Charges on Consolidated Fund	1,960,000
Army (including Militia)	13,300,000
Navy (including Packet-service)	12,782,000
Civil Services	7,825,000
Revenue Departments	4,740,000
	£69,207,000

The estimated revenue being [64,340,000*l.*], and the estimated expenditure 69,207,000*l.*, there would be a gross deficiency in the current year of 4,867,000*l.* This being the time when it became the Committee to make adequate and effective provision for the wants of the year, it was likewise a time when its attention should be rigidly confined to the wants of the year, the charges being of an exceptional character, especially those for the army and navy. The Committee, therefore, were not to busy themselves with comprehensive plans of finance upon the present occasion; next year it would be necessary to enter upon larger views of our financial system, for next year the Income-tax would lapse, as well as certain war duties upon tea and sugar, and on the other hand, the Long Annuities would fall in. Her Majesty's Government, therefore, would not enter upon considerations of prospective finance; they confined themselves to temporary and almost provisional finance. He now asked the Committee to consider what means of supply could be devised to meet the deficiency on the Estimates. This great question divided itself into two branches—should we attempt to raise the necessary funds by borrowing, or by taxes? The sum required was between 4,000,000*l.* and 5,000,000*l.* This was a large sum to demand from taxpayers. On the other hand, it was a sum that had never driven the British Parliament to the expedient of augmenting the national debt, which nothing but dire necessity should induce it to do. It appeared to him that a loan ought not to be resorted to; that there never was a period when the people of England were more satisfied of the justice and necessity of the demands on the public purse, or more able or willing to meet those demands. There was another reason against resorting to a loan—namely, that there would be another borrower in the market, on account of the exigencies of India. His observation applied not only to the creation of permanent debt, but to the issue of Exchequer-bills, the effect of which was not to throw off the burden upon posterity, but upon the year 1860, already charged to the very utmost. Then, if we were driven by considerations of justice and policy to the alternative of looking to taxes for the means of meeting the expenditure of the next year, should the taxation be direct or indirect? The articles for indirect taxation were malt, spirits, tea, and sugar. In his opinion, it was not desirable to propose an augmentation of the duty upon malt, and it would be unwise and premature to raise the question as to the general increase of the spirit duties; so that neither malt nor spirits held out the hope of a resource. With respect to tea and sugar, reminding the Committee that they were not dealing with prospective finance, but finance for the moment, he insisted upon the impolicy, in the interests of trade as well as for other reasons, amonating, he considered, to demonstration, of increasing the duties of Customs or Excise. This being so, they arrived at a point that might be easily anticipated—what they should do with the income-tax. That tax had been originally introduced for two objects; first, to make reforms in our fiscal system; secondly, to meet sudden public exigencies; and when it was for the dignity, honour, and safety of the country that efforts should be made to augment the national defences, the income-tax was, above all others, a regular and legitimate resource. The gross deficiency to be met, as he had stated, was 4,867,000*l.* In the first place, the Government were of opinion that the system of nearly six months' credit allowed to malsters—whereby to that extent the Government found capital for the malster, which was an exceptional privilege and bad in principle—might be modified; and they proposed to take away six weeks of the credit and to allow a discount of 4 per cent. on the payment. The effect of this would be to bring into the Exchequer before the 1st of April next a sum of 780,000*l.* which would otherwise not be paid until the following financial year. This would reduce the deficiency of 4,867,000*l.* to a little over 4,000,000*l.*, and this it was proposed to raise by an augmentation of the Income-tax. The present rate was 5d. in the pound. An additional 4d. in the pound would give something over 4,000,000*l.* It would be necessary to reintroduce the distinction between incomes under 150*l.* and above that amount. He proposed that the additional 4d. in the pound on the mass of the Income-tax payers should stop at incomes of 150*l.*; and he proposed that the augmented tax should be leviable upon the first half-yearly payment after the resolution should have been adopted by the House. The effect would be that in the autumn or winter quarter the tax upon all persons with incomes above 150*l.* a year would be 6*d.*, or at the rate annually of 1*s. 1d.* and 4*d.* upon incomes under 150*l.* This addition to the tax would produce 4,340,000*l.*, and this sum added to 780,000*l.* would give 5,120,000*l.*; deducting the deficiency of 4,867,000*l.*, there would remain a surplus of 253,000*l.* During the current year a sum of about 400,000*l.* would become due on account of the last payment of Long Annuities; but the state of the cash balances would render any provision to meet this demand unnecessary. Mr. Gladstone concluded by moving a formal vote of

Ways and Means, and laid upon the table two resolutions relating to the malt duties and the Income-tax, to be taken into consideration on Thursday.

Some discussion then ensued with principal items of the budget. Mr. MALINS believed that the arrangement with respect to the Income-tax would occasion the utmost disappointment throughout the country, and that it would not occasion much gratification at the change of Government which had lately taken place. Mr. ALOCOCK expressed his sincere thanks to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the very noble and honest proposition he had made (hear, hear). He would venture to say that for one member of that House who objected to the right hon. gentleman's measure, it would receive the warm approval of 10,000 men in the country. Mr. STEUART regretted that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should propose to undo the excellent budget of the right hon. member for Buckinghamshire, under which the 2,000,000*l.* or 3,000,000*l.* surrendered in the shape of Income-tax had found its way to the Exchequer in the form of Customs' duties. Mr. PIGOTT said that the proposition now made to increase the tax would prove very unpopular in the country and would lead the public to inquire whether the preparations in progress—he would not say for war, but for defence—were really necessary, or whether the alarm now prevailing was not greater than circumstances warranted. (Hear, hear. Mr. GLYN thought the statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer would, under the circumstances, give full satisfaction to the country. Mr. BAXTER characterised the budget as a bold and honest financial arrangement (hear, hear), and said that he should not be sorry if the increase of the Income-tax, of which he highly approved, awakened the attention of the nation to the extravagance of our expenditure. After some further remarks the resolutions were agreed to, and ordered to be reported.

The report of the committee of supply was brought up and agreed to.

On the order for going into committee of supply, a conversation arose upon an objection raised by Mr. AVERTON to fixing the second reading of the London Corporation Bill on Friday morning.

The House then went into committee of supply upon the Civil Service Estimates and Civil Contingencies, and various votes were agreed to, after much discussion, when the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

PARLIAMENTARY DIVISION.

CHURCH-RATE ABOLITION BILL.

AYES.

Aston, Sir J	Ellice, Right Hon B	Lowe, Right Hon R
Adam, W P	Ellice, E, Jun	Lyons, Dr
Agnew, Sir A	Hipkinsone, Sir J	Lytley, W
Alcock, T	Ennis, J	Mackie, J
Andover, Lord	Esmonde, J	Mackinnon, W A
Angerstein, W	Euston, Earl of	Maguire, J F
Antrobus, E	Evans, T W	Mainwaring, T
Ashley, Lord	Ewart, W	Marsh, M H
Atherton, W	Ewart, J C	Martin, P W
Ayrton, A S	Ewing, H E C	Martin, J
Bagwell, J	Fenwick, H	Massey, W N
Bailey, C	Ferguson, R	Matheson, A
Ball, E	Fermoy, Lord	Mellor, J
Baring, H B	Finlay, A S	Merry, J
Baring, Sir F	Gerald, J D	Mildmay, H
Base, H T	Pitaroy, Rt Hon H	Miller, W
Baxter, W E	Voley, Hon H W	Mills, T
Beale, Samuel	Foley, J H	Moncreig, J
Beauchamp, F B	Foljambe, F J S	Monk, G J
Beaumont, W B	Forster, C	Monson, W J
Berkeley, H	Forbes, Hon F	Morris, D
Berkeley, F	Forbes, C S	Mostyn, Hon T E
Biddulph, Colonel	Fox, W J	Napier, Sir C
Biggs, J	Freeland, H W	Noble, J
Black, Adam	Garnett, W J	North, F
Bonham-Carter, J	Gavin, Major	O'Donoghue, The
Bouverie, E P	Gibson, T M	O'Ferrall, M
Brady, John	Gilpin, C	Onslow, G
Brand, H	Glyn, G C	Paget, G
Bright, John	Glyn, G G	Paget, Lord C B
Briscoe, J I	Gower, F L	Palmerston, Viscount
Briscoe, A	Graham, Sir J R G	Paxton, Sir J
Brocklehurst, John	Greenwood, J	Pease, H
Bruce, H A	Gregory, W H	Peschell, Sir G
Buchanan, W	Gregson, S	Perry, Sir Thomas E
Buckley, Major-General	Grey, Rt Hon Sir G	Peto, Sir S M
Bulkeley, Sir R, Bt	Grey, Ralph W	Pilkington, J
Buller, J W	Gurney, Samuel	Pinney, Colonial
Bury, Viscount	Hadfield, George	Pollard-Urqhart, W
Butler, C S	Hanbury, R, jun	Ponsonby, A
Buxton, C	Handley, John	Portman, Ha W H B
Byng, Hon G H C	Hawkey, Thomas	Price, W P
Caird, J	Hannier, Sir J	Pryse, Captain E L
Calthorpe, Hn F H W	Harcourt, G G V	Pugh (D) Carmarthen
Campbell, W F	Hardcastle, Jos A	Ramden, Sir J W
Cardwell, Rt Hon B, Bt	Headlam, Thos E	Raynham, Viscount
Castlereagh, Viscount	Heneage, G	Ricardo, O
Cavendish, Hon W	Henley, Lord	Rich, H
Clay, J	Herbert, H A	Ridley, G
Clifford, C C	Hodgkinson, G	Robartes, T J A
Clifford, H M	Horsman, E	Robertson, D
Clive, G	Howard, Hon C	Roebank, J A
Cogan, W H	Hutt, W	Russell, Lord J
Coke, W C	Ingram, R	Russell, Hastings
Colebrooke, Sir T E	Jones, E	Russell, A J E
Collier, R P	Jervoise, Sir J	St Aubyn, J
Coningham, W	Johnstone, Sir J	Salomons, Alderman
Cowper, W F	Keating, Sir H	Salt, T
Craufurd, E H J	Kershaw, J	Schenley, E
Crossley, F	King, Hon P.	Schneider, H W
Dalgleish, R	Kingslake, W	Scholfield, W
Davey, R	Kingslake, Sergeant	Smith, J B
Davies, Sir H R F	Knatchbull-Hugessen	Smith, J W
Davie, Colonel F	Seymour, H D	Stansfeld, J
Deasy, R	Labouchere, H	Shafte, R D
Denison, W H F	Laing, S	Shelley, Sir J V
Denman, G	Langton, W H G	Sheridan, R B
Divett, E	Lanigan, J	Sheridan, H B
Dodson, J G	Leake, W	Smith, J B
Douglas, Sir C	Lawson, W	Smith, A
Duff, M E	Leatham, E	Somererville, Sir W
Duff, Major	Leatham, W	Staniland, M
Dunbar, Sir W	Lee, W	Stansfeld

THE NONCONFORMIST.

Talbot C R M	Watkins, L
Taylor, H	Wemyss, J
To lemache, Hon F	Western, S
Tomlinson, G	Westhead, J
Turner, J A	Whalley, G H
Vane, Lord H	Whitbread, S
Villiers, Right Hon C	White, Lu'e
Vivian, H H	Wicham, H W
Walter, John	Wilcox, B M'G
Walter, R	Williams, W
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Adderley, C B	NOES.
Anson, Capt	Griffith, C D
Arbuthnott, Gen H	Grimm, Sir E
Astell, J H	Hamilton, Lord C
Baring, Thomas	Hamilton, Jas H
Barrow, W H	Hanbury, Captain
Bathurst, A A	Hardy, Gatherne
Beach, W W B	Hartopp, E B
Bective, Earl of	Henley, J
Bentinck, G W P	Heanesey, J P
Beresford, W	Henniker, Lord
Bernard, Thos T	Herbert, Col P E
Blackburn, P	Heygate, Sir F
Bond, J W	Hill, Lord E
Booth, Sir R G	Hill, Hon R
Botfield, Beriah	Holford, R S
Bramston, T W	Holmesdale, Lord
Bridges, Sir B W	Hood, Sir A
Brooks, R	Hope, G W
Bruce, C L C	Hopwood, J T
Bruen, Henry	Hornby, W H
Burgley, Lord	Howes, Edward
Burrell, Sir C. Bart	Hubbard, J G
Cartwright, Col II	Hume, W
Cave, S	Hunt, G W
Cecil, Lord R	Ingestre, Viscount
Churchill, Lord A	Jervis, Captain
Clinton, Lord R	Jolliffe, Sir W
Close, M C	Jolliffe, Captain H
Cochrane, A D	Kekewich, S
Codrington, Sir W	Kelly, S F
Cole, Hon H A	Kendall, N
Cole, J L	Kennard, R
Connelly, Thomas	Kerrison, Sir E
Corry, H L	King, J K
Damer, L S W D	Knightley, R
Dawson, R P	Leffroy, A
Deedes, Wm	Leigh, Major C
Dickson, Colonel	Leigh, W
Disraeli, Benjamin	Lennox, Lord H G
Drummond, Henry	Leslie, C P
Duncombe, A	Liddell, Hon H G
Duncombe, W E	Lindsay, Col
Du Pre, C G	Long, R P
Earle, R	Longfield, R
Edwards, Major H	Lowther, Captain
Egerton, Sir P	Lyal, G
Egerton, A F	Lygon, Hon F
Egerton, W	Macauley, K
Estcourt, S	Malins, R
Farquhar, Sir M	Manners, Lord J
Farrer, James	March, Earl of
Fellowes, Edward	Matheson, Sir J
Ferguson, Sir R A	Miller, T
Filmer, Sir E	Mills, A
Forster, Col G C	Miford, W T
Galway, Viscount	Montgomery, Sir G
Gard, R S	Moody, C A
George, J	Morgan, Major
Gladstone, Captain	Mowbray, Bt Hon J
Gladstone, W E	Mundy, Wm
Goddard, A L	Mure, David
Gordon, C W	Murray, Wm
Gordon, J R O	Nass, Rt Hon Lord
Gordon, W R O	Newark, Lord
Graham, Lord Wm	
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PAIRS.	
FOR	AGAINST
Mr Adeane	Sir J Trollope
Lord Stanley	Mr Cross
Mr D Seymour	Mr Knatchbull
Mr Slaney	Mr B Stanhope
Sir H Verney	Sir W Miles
Mr M'Cann	Hon H Wyndham
Hon C Fitzwilliam	Mr Palk
Mr Thornhill	Mr Colling
Mr Cobbett	Major Hamilton
Mr F G Baring	Sir J Mordaunt
Colonel Tynte	Colonel Knox
Mr O'Connell	Lord Jermyn
Mr Crawford	Mr Beecroft
Mr Mitchell	Col Wynn
Mr Holland	Capt Banbury
Mr Norris	Mr Cobbold
Mr Hodgeson	Col Gilpin
Mr M T Smith	Col Maxwell
Mr P O'Brien	Col Pennant
Hon P Bouvierie	Mr Repton
Mr Layton	Lord G Cavendish
Hon L Ellis	Sir M Lopes
Sir R Bethell	Mr Cooper
Mr Badley	Mr R Palmer
Mr Cobden	Mr H Baring
Sir J Duke	Mr Humberston
Sir F P Smith	Sir J Carnac
Mr Roupell	Sir H Leeks
Mr J Greene	Lord Curzon
Sir J Ogilvie	Col Forde
Mr M'Evoy	Capt Archdall
Mr Blake	Sir H Verney
Sir W Mills	Sir R Peel
Lord Dunkellin	Mr Wrightson
Mr Monsell	Capt Gray
Mr Woods	Sir H Cairns
Mr Tite	Col Bernard
Mr T Russell	Mr Horsfall
Hon A Kinmaid	Sir J East
Mr P M'Mahon	Mr Cayley
Mr Jackson	Sir W Lynn
Lord Hartington	Right Hon J Wynne
Baron M Rothschild	Sir George Forster
Baron L Rothschild	

BANQUET TO LORD DERBY AND MR. DISRAELI.

On Saturday a sumptuous dinner was given by the Conservative party to their two Parliamentary leaders, the Earl of Derby and the Right Hon. B. Disraeli. The banquet took place in the fine old hall of the Merchant Taylors' Company, in Threadneedle-street, and was attended by an imposing array of about 300 guests, all more or less well known for their adhesion to the cause of Conservatism. On their arrival Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli were received with enthusiasm. The Earl of March presided on the occasion, the post of vice-chairman being occupied by the Marquis of Bath. Lord Derby wore the blue riband of the Garter, and Lord Maltesbury and Sir John Pakington the red riband of the Bath, with which they were decorated by her Majesty on their retirement from office. Four other tables ran longitudinally down the hall, at which the bulk of

the company were accommodated. The gallery immediately above the president was set apart for the ladies, who mustered in considerable numbers, and among them were the Countess of Derby, the Countess of March, and Lady Burleigh. After the cloth was cleared and the usual loyal toasts had been drunk, the Chairman proposed "The Health of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli," which was drunk with marked enthusiasm.

The Earl of DERBY rose to respond amid vehement and prolonged cheering. After some prefatory remarks relative to his reception, alluding to the difficulties of an adviser of the Crown; he said :—

No Minister, however powerful, and still more one who has not the absolute command of a majority of the House of Commons, can carry out to the full amount of his own wishes, or those of his more valued supporters, every object which they have at heart, or to the full extent which they could desire; and it is not only that personal and political disappointments accompany a retiring Minister, but he must retire with a certain sense that he has been unable fully and adequately to accomplish, either in his public or his personal capacity, all that his adherents might fairly have looked for, or the country have required.

Although they were defeated, he was happy to think they were not disgraced—(loud cheers)—and if he rightly appreciated the tone and character of that meeting, not only were they not disgraced, but not discouraged or disheartened. (Cheers.)

We have before us a proud and noble cause; we have a united party, we have a gallant band of friends, bound together by ties of constitutional association, and personal feeling, and we have above all a Sovereign who never stepping out of her proper constitutional position will ever be disposed to regard with favour and with confidence any Minister who has the honour of serving her, if she believes that it is his wish and endeavour to serve her faithfully and well. (Cheers.) I will take this opportunity of advertising for a single moment to that mark of her Majesty's gracious favour to which my noble friend has adverted in such kind terms. There was nothing in that mark of distinction which was so valuable in my eyes as that it was conferred with a graciousness and favour which I can never forget. It was conferred as a mark of personal approval of imperfect services, by a Sovereign whom no one can approach in that confidential intercourse which must subsist between her and her Minister without the deepest feelings of personal attachment and devotion, added to those of constitutional loyalty which we must all feel. (Cheers.)

With respect to the course of foreign policy pursued by the late Government they had the confession of the present Prime Minister that it would be the earnest endeavour of her Majesty's present Government to walk in the paths which their predecessors have chalked out for them. (Great cheering.) Their future course would be to exhibit in the present difficult circumstances of the country the same forbearance, the same moderation, the same adherence to their own principles, and the same unity among themselves which they had hitherto displayed.

It is not our part factiously to interrupt the business of the country; it is our part carefully to watch the conduct of the present motley Administration. (Cheers and laughter.) If we see its less Conservative ingredients inclined weakly to yield to the exorbitant demands of its Radical element, it will be for us with the united voice of our 300 members in the House of Commons, to check such yielding. On the other hand, if we see that the more Conservative portion of the present Cabinet, following out the views of those who have preceded them, are disposed to resist the unreasonable demands of their followers, it is not for us to join in supporting opinions opposed to those which we entertain, but, forgetful of all personal considerations, to maintain and uphold whatever there may be of Conservative action in the ranks of our opponents. (Cheers.)

With respect to the war he said he believed that injustice had been done to his noble friend lately at the head of foreign affairs—(great cheering)—than whom no man had been more rancorously or more industriously defamed. The correspondence which had been laid before the country had shown the labour and anxiety which he displayed on the subject; and those who had not hesitated in condemning without hearing had since excused their conduct by saying that if these papers had been laid before Parliament sooner it would have made a difference in their opinion. (A laugh.) He looked to the state of affairs arising out of the peace as more critical and dangerous than anything which existed before.

In my opinion, as I have avowed on former occasions, that war was commenced upon insufficient grounds and on false pretences; for of all those purposes which were put forward to justify the war, there is not one which has been supported or attained by the struggle which has taken place; there are several which are placed in positions of greater jeopardy than they stood in before the war. (Cheers.) I, who honour constitutional governments—I, who in common with the true friends of liberty, looked with the most earnest admiration upon the example of the kingdom of Sardinia struggling into a state of constitutional freedom, avoiding the excesses of despotism on the one hand, and of unlimited license on the other, saw with pain that its Government were not content with the enjoyment of its own liberties and its own constitution — were not satisfied with making that constitution by its effects upon their happiness and domestic comfort an example which the rest of Italy might copy—I saw them, I say with regret, depart from that constitutional course, endeavouring to excite animosity, dark intrigues, and machinations among other States, and for that purpose maintaining armies ruinous to their own finances, and which have proved destructive to their own comfort. I foresaw that in inviting the co-operation of a powerful neighbour against the fancied apprehension of invasion on the part of Austria, they were in effect bringing down on themselves, as well as upon the rest of Italy, the most serious dangers and the most inevitable calamities. And what, I ask you, has been the result of this effusion of the blood of 100,000 men—for not less than that,

number have been put *hors de combat* in the course of this campaign? What was the plea? The presence of the foreigner in Italy, the mal-government of the Papal States, the discontent and dissatisfaction of the inhabitants, and the necessity of liberating them from a foreign yoke, and leaving them free to choose their own form of government. At the expiration of this struggle what are the terms upon which, as far as we know, this peace has been made, and what are the advantages which have been gained to the freedom of Italy by all this carnage? The Constitution of Sardinia itself has been suspended—I hope only during the continuance of the struggle. The Milanese, the possession of which was recognised by the Emperor Napoleon as the just patrimony of Austria, as long as she confined herself within her own limits, and from which there was no pretence for driving her, Austria has renounced. Has Milan the choice of a Government? No! But all is settled; France accepts from Austria the gift of that very territory which it was contended Austria had no right to, and France contemptuously flings it over into the hands of her supporter Sardinia. I am not saying that the Italian nations had no cause to complain of the Governments under which they were placed; but if the freedom of Italy was her anxiety what would have been the course of Sardinia? That country has annexed Lombardy with the consent of her powerful supporter,—with what satisfaction to the inhabitants of Lombardy and even of Piedmont remains yet to be seen. She has sought to annex Modena, Parma, and Tuscany; but she has had a veto put upon the ambitious projects which she entertained, and the result of all her efforts and machinations has been this—that Tuscany, Modena, and I hope Parma, are by the authority of the foreigner, and perhaps of Piedmont itself, to be restored to their former position. (Cheers.) What has been done for the improvement of the government of the Papal States? Nothing! But we are told there is to be an Italian Confederation of all the States under their former rulers, including Venetia, under Austria. That confederation, including Piedmont itself, is to be subject to the presidency—the honorary presidency—of the Sovereign Pontiff of the Roman States. These are the results to the promised liberty of Italy from the carnage which has taken place. Do not understand me to be pronouncing any opinion with respect to the probable effect of this truce. But one result I think is inevitable, which is that those friends of liberty, whether of liberty in excess or in moderation, but more especially those friends of extreme liberty whose hopes and expectations have been excited by the interference of France and Sardinia, will be doubly disappointed at the failure of their cherished anticipations. Far better would it have been to hold out no hopes at all than by foreign intervention to encourage and excite those hopes and then dash the cup to the ground from the lips of a sensitive people, with all the possible consequences of that disappointment. (Cheers.) I rejoice that the war, under any circumstances, has been stopped where it has been. I give the Emperor of the French the highest credit for the various motives of humanity and policy which dictated the course he has taken in thus early putting an end to the horrors of war, because I believe that a very little more and the conflagration would have extended over the whole of Europe, and it is impossible to say at what time the termination of this war would then have taken place. But I say this position of affairs gives room for serious thought and anxious consideration to England. The passions of men throughout Europe have been excited. Great armaments have been brought together. Above all, in France, that strong military feeling which used to be predominant in that country, but which for a time appeared to have been lulled to sleep, and had given way to feelings of peace—this military ardour has been again called forth, and the sudden cessation of the war has not permitted the passions which have been so kindled to be satisfied. (Hear.) France has now not only a powerful army, but she is continuing to increase in efficiency a most powerful and most threatening fleet, which is by no means necessary for purposes of self-defence. France may safely rely upon her army, but her powerful fleets must be to the other nations of the world an object, not of self-defence, but of aggression. I believe sincerely that the Emperor of the French is desirous of maintaining friendly relations with this country, and I earnestly hope they may be maintained. But I say those friendly relations will be imperilled if, in order to guard against the possibility of an alteration of feeling on his own part or on that of his country, we are obliged to make the almost superhuman efforts which we are making and must continue to make for the purpose of keeping our navy in that state of warlike preparation which is essential to the very existence of this country. I say we desire to remain at peace, and that desire, I am sure, is shared in by the present Government; but the position of France at this moment with her powerful army, with a large and increasing navy, and the military spirit awakened in the people, whatever may be the personal objects and wishes of the Emperor, must endanger the friendly relations which should exist between us, and may lead to a war which must be fatal to the happiness and interests of Europe. (Cheers.) I look with anxiety but with confidence to my countrymen that they will not suffer this or any other Government to slacken in those efforts which are imperatively necessary to place this country on a footing of perfect security. (Cheers.)

MR. DISRAELI followed in an able and animated speech, in which he defended the principle of party. There were two parties in this country, and only two—those who thought it for the advantage of public liberty and good government that the administration of public affairs should be carried on by a federation of great families—(cheers and laughter)—and those who always held it to be the best security for public liberty and good government to maintain the institutions of the country, to uphold the prerogatives of the Crown, to support the privileges of Parliament, whether hereditary or elective, to maintain the national Church in alliance with the State, to sustain that great fabric of local government which has planted liberty throughout the land, and has been mainly supported by independent corporations and, above all, by an independent body of magistrates.

Four times has that party been brought back to office by the feeling of the nation, and although on no occasion was its power of tenure protracted, it has retired

from office with a deeper root in the country, and an increased area of public sympathy in its favour. (Cheers.) I maintain that all this time the Tory party has undergone a process of reorganisation and reconstruction, until it has arrived at that position which the necessities of the country and the spirit of the time alike require. (Cheers.) It is now a great confederation prepared to assist progress and to resist revolution. (Cheers.) The feeling of the country is in favour of the Conservative party, and all that was required was that that feeling should be increased, and that those who are disposed to support them should "register." (Cheers.)

Mr. T. BARING, M.P., then proposed "The Earl of Malmesbury and the members of the late Cabinet."

The Earl of Malmesbury, in returning thanks, referred to the peace—

There is a neutrality in peace as well as in war, and at this moment the utmost vigilance is needed to insure that that neutrality shall be adhered to. I look with some apprehension to a possible Congress. I even approached the Conference which I did my utmost to obtain with considerable diffidence, and I may say dislike. But then it was a question of sparing mankind the torrents of blood which have since been shed; and for such an object the end might have justified the means. But now the situation is greatly changed. England having in my opinion rightly abstained from meddling in so iniquitous a war, ought equally to avoid meddling in the consequences of what I must call this most unsatisfactory peace. (Cheers.) We have had congresses and conferences lately, and they attempted to settle things with which we had nothing to do. It was sought to give a Reform Bill to a people of whom we know nothing—the Moldavians and Wallachians—and what is the result? A mystery and a riddle to the politicians of Europe. Let us avoid giving Reform Bills to the States of Italy—Roman Catholic nations whose ways are not ours,—for the more we interfere in matters that interest other States, but do not concern us, the more are we likely to involve ourselves in inextricable difficulties. (cheers).

Lord STANLEY proposed "The Merchant Taylors' Company," to which the Master of the Company replied. Sir JOHN PAKINGTON then gave "The health of the New Members of the House of Commons." Mr. FERRY WATLINGTON, M.P., returned thanks. The "health of the Chairman" having been proposed by the Earl of DERBY, and drunk with great applause, the company separated after midnight.

THE CLIMATE OF AUSTRALIA.

We have been favoured with the following extract from a letter written by a resident in Adelaide to a relative in England. It does not give a very favourable picture of the climate of South Australia. Let us hope the writer may have written under the influence of depressed spirits:—

February 15th, 1859.

As to your housekeeping project, I am sure there is nothing would give me greater pleasure than to carry out your ideas were we inhabitants of any other part of the globe; but, irrespective of the aversion I should feel to dooming any one I love to such a dreary exile, I should think I was sacrificing your life at once, were you to be exposed to this most miserable climate by any act of mine. I assure you, I do not speak of the place in any but the most truthful terms, and all the puffing you hear of the equable and salubrious climate is so much moonshine. For example, last week it was so hot that one could scarcely stir out of doors in the daytime, and I thought it a luxury to be able to ride to the bay, a distance of eight miles, after dark, to get a dip in the sea. Indeed, so great was the heat for several days, that in one day three persons were deprived of life by sudden attacks of *coup-de-soleil*.

And now I am writing to you in a room with all doors and windows carefully closed, and a blazing wood fire on the hearth to expel the cold. To-morrow, probably, there will be a hot wind, and the dust may be flying to such an extent that you cannot see the houses on the opposite side of the street. How do you think this would suit you? No, be thankful that you are in the most delightful land, and, in my opinion, formed from a little experience, the finest climate in the world. We don't know how to appreciate England till we leave it for a length of time, and then we learn, by sad comparison, that it is a little paradise on earth.

You ask me what our Botanical Gardens are like. I cannot describe them but as a pitiful sham, enclosed by a wooden fence, laid out with innumerable paths and what they call flower beds; but it would be difficult to discern walks from beds, were it not that they are defined by bricks placed edgeways to keep people off the little stunted sprigs of rose trees, and stocks, and sunflowers, and so on. But the most picturesque part of them is the pond or ponds; for there are two holes dug out, with a trench between them—one being on a higher elevation than the other, is ornamented at the lower end with a few large stones, supposed to be rockwork, over which you are at liberty to imagine a beautiful cascade to be tumbling and rumbling in imitation of Niagara, or some other of Nature's beauties. But, unfortunately, it is all imagination; for there is not a drop of water in either of the would-be pools, and, consequently, the cascade is not very imposing.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON CHURCH-RATES.

The Lords' Committee met again on Friday, the Duke of Marlborough in the chair. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop of London, Lord Wensleydale, Lord Stanhope, Lord Portman, Lord Stanley of Alderley, &c., were present. The committee were occupied for two hours in the examination of the Rev. Dr. Miller, Rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham; the next witness was the Hon. and Rev. G. M. Yorke, Rector of St. Philip's, in the same town.

Postscript.

Wednesday, July 20, 1859.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

TURIN, July 18.

Signor Ratazzi is continuing the formation of the new Cabinet. La Marmora will be President. Lombardy will be represented in the Cabinet.

TURIN, Tuesday, July 19.

The new Ministry is formed. Signor La Marmora is Minister of War and also President of the Council; General Dabormida, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Signor Ratazzi, Minister of the Interior; Signor Egtana, Minister of Finance; Marquis Montecuccoli, Minister of Public Works; and Signor Miglietti, Minister of Justice. The post of Minister for Public Instruction is still vacant.

TURIN, July 19.

The Governor of Lombardy has addressed a circular to the editors of the journals, calling upon them to assume sentiments of moderation, and warning them that he will order the suppression or suspension of any journal which may utter invectives against the recent events, by which, at the same time, the King and his august Ally may be attacked.

FLORENCE, July 18.

Chevalier Peretzi has been sent to Paris on a special mission.

GENEVA, July 18.

Prince Napoleon arrived here yesterday, and will leave to-morrow for Paris.

COPENHAGEN, Tuesday.

Royal letters patent, dated Skodsborg, July 18, adjourn *sine die* the opening of the Holstein Provincial Extraordinary Diet, originally fixed for the 25th.

I am now able to affirm that the terms of peace have not only occasioned a feeling of disappointment, discontent, and even indignation among all those who took a sincere interest in the object of the war, but have very seriously damaged and lowered the Emperor in the opinion of all classes of society.—*Paris Letter to the Daily News.*

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords yesterday, Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY, after presenting a petition on the subject, urged upon the Government the expediency of establishing telegraphic communication with the colonies, and especially with India, by channels which could be worked independently of foreign countries. Earl GRANVILLE promised the serious consideration of Government to the subject.

Lord WODEHOUSE, in answer to a question from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, said that her Majesty's Government, after consulting with the great Powers, had agreed to recognise the election of Colonel Cousa as Hospodar of the two Principalities on the distinct understanding that the case was an exceptional one and not to be made a precedent.

The House then adjourned at half-past six.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

At a noon sitting of the House of Commons Mr. LOWZ moved the third reading of the Public Health Bill, by which the provisions of the act now on the point of expiring are rendered permanent. Mr. AYRTON opposed the bill, contending that the powers conferred by the existing act were much too extensive. He moved as an amendment that the order for the third reading should be discharged. Considerable discussion ensued, in which many hon. members participated. On a division the amendment was negatived by a narrow majority of 101 to 95—6. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

DECLARATION OF TOWN COUNCILLORS.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Municipal Corporations Bill was resumed by Mr. S. ESTCOURT, who said that the object of the measure was to remove certain declarations which were now required by law to be taken by Nonconformist members of corporations. He considered that the House was deficient in information on the subject; and he begged to move that the whole subject be referred to a select committee. (Hear, hear.) Mr. SPOONER seconded the amendment. Mr. M. SMITH observed that the declarations in question were not intended as a test, and were useless as a restraint. He should therefore vote for the second reading. Mr. NEWDEGATE said that this short session was, apparently, to be used for a general attack on the Church of England. He regarded this as the beginning of an internecine war; for he could not see why Dissenters should wish to be relieved from the declarations, unless they intended to do the things which in the declarations they were required to say they would not do. (Hear, hear.) Mr. BAXTER remarked that the declarations were useless; and that in Scotland they did not exist. The House divided:

For the second reading.....	130
Against it	44
Majority	—86

The bill was then read a second time.

The sitting was suspended at half-past three o'clock.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

At the evening sitting Mr. BUXTON raised an important discussion on India by calling attention to that portion of the report of the Commissioners on the reorganisation of the Indian army, which refers to the amount of force to be maintained in future. He advocated a reduction in the number of European troops, and said that it was impossible the country

could bear the weight of the present expenditure. Lord STANLEY, who followed, stated that he believed the number of native troops would be considerably reduced. An interesting discussion ensued, in which Sir E. PERRY, Mr. Hadfield, and Mr. Bright took part.

PROPOSED WINTER SESSION.

Mr. C. FORSTER moved an address to her Majesty, representing the inconvenience of protracting the session of Parliament during the summer months, and praying that her Majesty would be pleased to provide a remedy for such inconvenience by assembling Parliament for the despatch of business before Christmas. He dwelt upon the evils resulting from a summer sitting.

Lord PALMERSTON could not see that Mr. Forster had shown any public grounds for the change he proposed, which would necessitate other changes and cause many inconveniences, including the physical annoyances of a winter sitting. He thought nothing would be gained by the change in regard to the despatch of public business. In cases where Parliament had met before Christmas it had sat just as late in summer as when it met in January or February.

Upon a division the motion was negatived by 121 to 48.

THE BIBLE MONOPOLY.

Mr. BAINES moved for a select committee to inquire into the nature and extent of the Queen's printers' patent for England and Wales, so far as relates to the right of printing the Holy Scriptures, and to report their opinion as to the propriety of any future grant of that patent. He entered very fully into the details of the question, and into the arguments for and against the continuance of the exclusive right under the patent, which was a practical restriction upon the printing of the Holy Scriptures.

Sir G. C. LEWIS was ready to assent to the motion for an inquiry, but he did not accede to the doctrine that a change of the present system would be attended with any great practical benefit. The presumption was always against monopoly and restraint; but the monopoly in this case was entirely confined to the authorized version of the Holy Scriptures, without notes, and the principle acted upon in this country was that there should be some authentication, which was secured in Scotland by the Bible Board. Although he was not prepared to defend monopoly, he was of opinion that as regarded the printing of the Scriptures, that if the Queen's printer's patent was allowed to expire, the privileges of the two Universities done away with, and unlicensed freedom allowed, it would not be found that the editions would be more accurate or cheaper than they were now. At the same time he would consent to the appointment of the committee asked for by the hon. gentleman.

Mr. BLACK supported the motion. There was no real restraint in Scotland on the printing of the Bible. All that was necessary was for a printer to give notice of his intention to the Bible Board, who then appointed examiners to see that the edition was correct, which was no hardship on the printer.

Mr. F. CROSSLEY observed that as the patent would expire on the 21st of January next, he wished it to be distinctly understood that the patent should not be renewed till the committee had reported.

Mr. HADFIELD moved as an amendment that the patent be not renewed till the committee had reported, but he did not press his amendment.

The SPEAKER then put the resolution, and it was agreed to.

Mr. M'MAHON moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to admission of barristers and solicitors to practise in Ireland. After some discussion the House divided—Ayes, 179; noes, 123—56. Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

Leave was given to Sir C. Lewis to bring in a bill to extend the power of the Conservators of the River Thames; and to Mr. Whiteside for a bill to amend the Medical Acts.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

Mr. BOUVERIE called attention to a petition from Sir W. Russell, and moved that the select committee on packet and telegraphic contracts should be instructed not to inquire into the contract for the conveyance of mails between Dover and Calais, until the petition against the late return of members for Dover had been decided by the election committee.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER proposed that the petition of Sir W. Russell should be referred to the select committee on contracts.

The motion was rejected by 223 to 61.

The Dwellings for Labouring Classes (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

The Newspaper Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at five minutes past two o'clock.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

The supply of English wheat in to-day's market was very limited. Sales progressed slowly; nevertheless there was rather more firmness in prices when compared with Monday. Rather over 6,000 quarters of foreign wheat have come fresh to hand. There was no disposition shown to purchase any kind, yet the quotations were supported. In floating cargoes very little was passing. The barley trade was heavy, at barely late rates. In malt next to nothing was doing, on former terms. Oats, beans, and peas were dull, at late rates, and the value of flour was with difficulty supported.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. E." (Warwick.)—We are obliged for his communication, which, in consequence of being sent by book post, did not reach us till near upon the time for going to press.

"OBSERVER."—We have not, at present, space to discuss the question.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1859.

SUMMARY.

THE Treaty of Villafranca promises to be a Pandora's box of trouble to the potentate who drew up its provisions. From one end of Italy to the other it has occasioned one sharp cry of bitter disappointment. Milan, though freed from Austrian oppression, is too Italian to exult; Turin receives the "Liberator" with ominous coldness; the Florentines burn the charter of Italian nationality in the public streets, and decree annexation to the new kingdom of Northern Italy. Before the meeting of the three crowned heads at Zurich to settle the details of the new treaty, some of its provisions have already become impracticable. The King of Sardinia, as well as the King of Naples, declines to have aught to do with the Napoleonic scheme of an Italian Confederation, which appears to have been put forward simply with a view to thwart the progress of Liberal principles. The army of occupation of 40,000 Frenchmen, which is to be left behind as a police force in Italy, will have work enough on its hands, in upholding the priestly government of the Papal States, and bringing back the brutal Duke of Modena and the faithless sovereign of Tuscany to the capitals that have disowned them. It is thus that, to use the cruelly-ironical language of the Emperor, "Italy is about for the first time to become a nation."

Napoleon III. has returned secretly to his capital. His late enemy has, by his favourable terms of peace, been changed into an ally, and there is even talk of an early visit of the Emperor and Empress to Vienna. Meanwhile the Treaty of Villafranca finds no favour with the neutral Powers, and a diplomatic protest against the re-distribution of Italian soil without the common consent of Europe, is already spoken of. Our Foreign Minister states that the two Emperors are at issue as to the necessity of a Congress. Austria has the best of reasons for opposing such an assembly, and objecting to lay her affairs before those Powers which would have imposed upon her harder terms than those conceded by her foe. She wants not the sanction of European law to a surrender of territory which may one day, if circumstances are favourable, be easily recovered by a descent upon Milan from her fortresses on the Mincio. The new peace contains the germ of future quarrels. Both Emperors attribute their unfortunate position to Prussia—the one complaining of desertion by his "natural allies," the other protesting that he has "only stopped because the contest was about to assume proportions no longer in keeping with the in-

terests that France had in this formidable war." Whether or not differences will arise between France and Prussia on the Rhine; there is little doubt that a deadly diplomatic struggle is about to take place between the two great German Powers for ascendancy in the Federal Diet. But however that may be, Lord John Russell may well hesitate "to participate in any treaty which is not conformable to our notions of the honour, dignity, and freedom of this country."

No sooner was Count Cavour made aware of the arrangement made by the two Emperors, than he resigned his post as the Prime Minister of Victor Emmanuel. Count Arese, a great admirer of the Emperor, was called upon to form a Government in his stead, but all the leading statesmen of Piedmont declined any connexion with a Napoleonic Cabinet. Signor Ratazzi, who has succeeded in constructing a Ministry, is a statesman of the Cavour school, and, moreover, a zealous opponent of the Papacy. At present, at all events, there are no signs that the Piedmontese constitution, though still suspended, is in any danger. The Milan proclamation of religious freedom, and the announcement that the institutions on one side of the Ticino are to be at once extended to the other, may, we hope, be taken as evidence that Victor Emmanuel is not disposed to pursue a reactionary policy, or allow any new-fangled Confederation to interfere with the constitution he has pledged himself to uphold.

With a thermometer at 90 deg., in the shade, Parliament is expediting to the utmost the business of the session. The Estimates are being passed with more than the usual haste, notwithstanding this year's cost for the army and navy is respectively 13,239,000/ and 12,782,000/, making together a sum of more than twenty-six millions! Of this vast amount no less than 5,180,000/ is supplementary—that is, expenditure incurred by a moribund Government, on their own responsibility, without the previous sanction of Parliament. On all sides Sir John Pakington has been praised for his zeal in spending the national revenue. Both himself and his friends assume that he exhibited a wonderful patriotism in creating this deficit of five millions. Perhaps when the tax-gatherer calls for the extra fourpence of Income-tax, our heavily-burdened shopkeepers, will regard with anything but admiration the Pakington groat.

That attention which ought to be given in the House of Commons to the national expenditure, seems to be reserved for those questions which have an ecclesiastical bearing. The Liberation Society cannot complain of Lord Derby's Parliament. On Wednesday last the new House carried the second reading of the Church-rate Abolition Bill by a triumphant majority. It has also resolved by 130 to 44, that town councillors shall no longer be required to make a declaration offensive to the feelings of Dissenters—that, too, in spite of Mr. Newdegate's solemn warning that this Bill was only part of a conspiracy for destroying the Established Church. Last night, also, the Home Secretary was fain to consent to Mr. Baines's motion for a select committee to inquire into the nature and extent of the patent now held by the Queen's printer, so far as it related to the right of printing the Bible; and to report their opinion as to the propriety of renewing that patent. Sir George Lewis would not, indeed, engage that the patent should cease, but he can hardly advise Her Majesty with any regard to decency to renew it, till the committee have concluded their labours. Else why consent to the committee at all? At to-day's sitting of the House, Mr. Black will move the second reading of his Bill for abolishing the Edinburgh Annuity Tax.

Her Majesty's Opposition had a grand demonstration at Merchant Taylors' Hall on Saturday last. Whether the banquet was intended to let the world know how high Lords Derby and Malmesbury stand in Court favour, or to exhibit in public that unity of policy and sentiment which does not obtain in private, does not clearly appear. The late Prime Minister promises that himself and his "300" will not embarrass the new Government so long as they pursue a Conservative policy. His position is nearly allied to that of "armed mediator." His present mission is to keep a watchful eye on the Radical section of Lord Palmerston's supporters, and thwart their aims. The pith of Mr. Disraeli's speech was comprised in one word—"Register." A little more effort, more vigilance in attending to the register, and careful reorganisation, will soon again, in his opinion, place in power the "great confederation prepared to assist progress and to resist revolution." But all the high-sounding Conservative sentiments of Lord Derby and his lieutenant cannot conceal from their followers that a year of office has destroyed their prestige as Tories.

PEACE ON IMPERIAL BASES.

Two men have met at Villafranca, and, in the course of an hour and a-half, have changed the whole aspect of public affairs in Europe. It is not too much to say that at least a hundred millions of people will be involuntarily more or less affected, for good or for evil, by what these two men have done. And what they did, they did as claiming an individual and exclusive right to do. They consult nobody but each other—and they announce to the world the results of their mutual consultations in terms which ignore the existence of any rights but theirs. Peoples, thrones, modes of government, and political problems touching the interests of all European States, are disposed of as if they were the sole property of these two Emperors, and as if it had been given them from on high to make and unmake kingdoms, and international relationships, according to their will. When they set in motion vast armies against each other, we saw them only as the directors of so much highly organised destructive but living machinery,—now that we see them arranging the results of their conflict, they appear to us to have assumed the bearing and the functions of gods. This, too, after eighteen centuries and a half of professed Christian teaching! What a long continuance, what a wide prevalence, what a deep and ineradicable vitality, of selfish and unrighteous passion, on the part of the peoples of Europe, does this naked fact indicate! How low men must have sunk, how wretchedly they must have degraded themselves, how imbruted must have become all the nobler aspirations and faculties of their nature, to have rendered it possible for two men, one of them not remarkable for strength of mind, the other not exalted by purity of morals, thus to settle between them the destiny of nations! Perhaps, this is the most melancholy aspect in which the peace at Villafranca can be regarded. It casts a humiliating shadow upon Europe. To think that the civilisation of the West, Christian as we are wont to describe it, has not yet got beyond this—that it is a mere footstool for the feet of two perjured Emperors—a Louis Napoleon and a Francis Joseph!

Peace, however, is a blessed thing, come from where or whom it will. It is the more blessed in the present instance, because it has brought with it irrefragable evidence that further bloodshed and wider devastation would have yielded nothing in the shape of durable compensation. We thank the Emperor Napoleon for having sheathed the sword, and we thank him especially for having done so soon enough to throw some light upon his purpose in drawing it. A lofty generosity grows not out of a wicked usurpation. Some amongst us were well nigh forgetting this concretion of human experience. Napoleon, with his iron foot on the neck of French liberty was credited with a sincere desire to free Italy from the yoke of the oppressor. The most intensely selfish man in Europe was supposed to entertain a high-minded and disinterested purpose—and there were those who applauded him for braving the horrors of war to achieve it, and who believed that the loftiness of his end would atone for the violence of the means by which he sought to compass it. We are glad that he retires from this murderous struggle with no halo of moral sanctity around his head. This Italian campaign, so costly in human life and treasure, will not by its issue excite any increased taste for war. The treaty of peace concluded at Villafranca does not throw a dazzling radiance round the human shambles at Magenta and Solferino. Few, perhaps, will say that *nothing* has been gained—none but the Emperor of the French, we should imagine, will deem the gain worth the enormous cost at which it has been purchased. No *ignis fatuus* hovers over the graves of the half-buried dead to lure on other nations to their doom. We have all stood by and witnessed the repeated collisions of two great armies, scientifically trained and equipped for slaughter. We have turned away sickening from the awful, loathsome sight—and now that we are permitted to see what has come of it, we are not very likely to conceive a higher opinion than we had before of this method of settling international disputes. The peace of Villafranca, viewed in the blood-red light of the battles of Montebello, Palestro, Magenta, Malegnano, and Solferino, will certainly do nothing to exalt the arbitrament of the sword above peaceful arbitration. A few more such sights, and war will become as disgusting to the peoples of Europe, as a display of gladiatorialship has become to Christian civilisation.

We are not going prematurely to waste indignation on the articles of this treaty. They are not, of course, to be taken as expressing the original intention of either of the Emperors. The document (of which, by the bye, we have not, at the time of writing, any attested copy) must be regarded as a resolution of opposite forces—the point at which the necessities, or supposed necessities, of the negotiators are brought into a state of rest. On the part of the

Emperor of Austria, several possibilities may be imagined to have pressed upon his mind the expediency of making some sacrifice with a view to peace. His ill fortune from the commencement of the campaign—the proved incapacity of his generals, enhanced, it is rumoured, by mutual jealousies—the exhaustion of his financial resources—the increasing disaffection of the provinces—and, above all, the prospect of being compelled to resign to Prussia the supreme direction of the Germanic Confederation, cannot but have co-operated with military exigencies to excite in the bosom of Francis Joseph a strong desire to accept with eagerness any terms which were not positively humiliating. Several considerations, scarcely less imperative, must have prevailed upon Napoleon to be extremely moderate in his demands, and materially to abridge the *programme* set forth in his first manifesto. His rapid success was evoking throughout Italy the spirit of revolution—his relationship to the Holy Father was daily becoming more complicated—the attitude of Germany was alarming—and the immense loss of life his army had already sustained, the setting in of tropical heat, the vicissitudes to be calculated upon in reducing the famous square of fortresses, and, possibly, the muttering of discontent among his own subjects at home, were fast storing up for him a full magazine of future anxieties. To cut the Gordian knot of his embarrassments by a sudden peace, and to oust the jurisdiction of the neutral Powers, and especially of Prussia, by settling the dispute with the Emperor of Austria, without the intervention of formal and dilatory diplomacy, was precisely the solution of the problem best fitted to captivate his imagination, because it would convert immediate and somewhat urgent dangers into a stepping-stone for future projects. The treaty was the dextrous retreat of a selfishly ambitious man from promises of apparent disinterestedness which events had taught him were too costly to be performed—and hence it was announced to the French people, and through them to Europe, in terms which have been chosen to conceal an utter failure.

We deem it but just, moreover, to bear in mind that, as yet, only the *heads* of agreement have been settled, and that we have only somewhat loose descriptions of what they are, and can only dimly conjecture what they imply. Lombardy, we know, is ceded by Austria, and assigned to Sardinia. The manner in which this article of agreement has been announced by both Emperors, seems to reflect humiliation upon Victor Emmanuel, and to set at naught the public law of Europe. But when the treaty comes to be formally drawn up, this offensive arrogance may disappear, and the assumption of an independent sovereign right to dispose of territory the original title to which exists only in European treaties, may be prudently dropped. Whether Piedmont will regard this accession of territory as a fair equivalent for her heroic exertions and sacrifices, may be doubted. With the fourstrongholds between the Mincio and the Adige still in the hands of her bitterest foe, the mere extension of her frontier towards the line of danger seems but a mockery of her hopes. She will be far less able than before the war to develop liberal institutions, to combat the pretensions of the Roman See, or to hold up a light to the States of Italy which will continue to sit in political darkness. She has gained nothing by the abandonment of her noble and peaceful mission for the quicker method of the sword, but the addition to the insecurity occasioned by a gigantic opponent, of the paralysis occasioned by a gigantic patron. She has now, as it were, two masters, both of whom detest her free constitution.

As to an Italian Confederation under the honorary Presidency of the Pope, we should like to see what it is in detail before pronouncing judgment. The most favourable description of it we have yet seen has been given to the public on the authority of the *Morning Post*. It is as follows:—

The Pope is to be the nominal or honorary head of the Confederation, he is to be recognised in possession of the dignity necessarily attaching to his office in a country where the Catholic religion prevails, but he is to be shorn virtually of that temporal supremacy in Italy which he has always hitherto aspired to wield. . . . In order to secure the Confederation by the constitution of one master-throne in the North of Italy, a single State, with a population of eight millions, is created. That State, too, is just the State which is the archetype of the whole future of Italian domestic government. The Emperor of Austria, ceding the kingdom of Lombardy, retains that of Venice; or rather, he receives a new kingdom of small extent, in place of a large kingdom; for he is to hold his rights as King of Venetia on a title altogether new. The old Austrian title is abolished, and an Italian title is constituted in its place. The Austrian Emperor is to be King of Venetia, solely as an integral member of the Confederation of Italy. He is to be no more an Austrian Sovereign in Italy than George IV. or William IV. was felt in Hanover to be an English, and not a German Sovereign. There will, no doubt, be a distinct administration, a distinct code of laws, and a distinct army. The King of Venetia, though he will also possess the Crown of Austria, will

assume his rights, as it were, (speaking from an Englishman's vocabulary,) on a Parliamentary title. He will be, he must be, essentially an Italian; he will rule less than three millions of Italians; and he will be controlled by a Confederation ruling not less than twenty-six millions. Finally, the two Emperors have agreed to demand reforms at the hand of the Pope. To add to this, a general amnesty is proclaimed. We anticipate that there will now be no Congress; the few details remaining to be arranged are surely unworthy of its assembling.

All this looks well on paper—better, by far, than the *Times* has so studiously represented. What it will be as a reality is another thing. Count Cavour is, perhaps, the man best qualified of all the statesmen of Europe to judge of what the bearings of this scheme will be upon the future independence and freedom of Italy; and Count Cavour proclaims his hopelessness by his resignation. The count's sincerity, even when coupled with his extraordinary abilities, was no match for the duplicity of Napoleon. Cavour, we fear, together with his patriotic projects, has been sold. He trusted too generously, and has been outwitted. One thing we should like to know. If the Confederation is to resemble that of Germany, where potentates and not peoples are represented; and if the exiled and ruling princes are to constitute the source of federal authority—what prospect is there of internal reforms? The devoted friends of Austria, under the presidency of the Pope, may be expected to enter upon the work of contenting their respective subjects somewhere about the arrival of the Greek Kalends. Nay, more! It is not at all unlikely that a majority of the Confederate Diet may determine that representative institutions, a free press, and religious liberty, are dangerous to political and social order, and may unite to prohibit their existence within the limits of the Confederation. Piedmont will then be put in a corner, and the Pope avenged.

The peace of Villafranca reiterates the grand lesson upon which we have so frequently and so earnestly expatiated. The liberty of peoples is never achieved by calling in the aid of the foreign sword. The people of Italy are doomed to fresh disappointment—and we only hope for their sake, for the sake of humanity, and for the sake of freedom, that the conclusion of the peace of Villafranca may not prove the signal for another outbreak of revolutionary fury.

THE PROVISIONAL BUDGET.

MR. GLADSTONE is evidently the right man in the right place. Give him a question to discuss involving political or moral principles, and the right hon. gentleman will lose himself in the subtle speculations of his own intellect. He looks at his subject on so many sides that he never penetrates its core. That was a sagacious mind—we know not whether Sir R. Peel was its owner—which proposed to utilise to the utmost his erratic genius by employing it upon finance. In this direction, that conscientiousness which, in ethical questions, is Mr. Gladstone's embarrassment, becomes a safe guide. Here, there is no room for rhetorical distinctions or oratorical flourishes. The subtle philosopher, in manipulating the figures of a Budget, proves to be a trustworthy and honest Chancellor of the Exchequer.

On Monday night, Mr. Gladstone unfolded, in lucid and condensed language, the financial policy of the Government. Though only, as it were, provisional, it is the most simple and honest Budget that has, of late years, been put before Parliament. He had to deal with a deficit of nearly five millions, caused by the clamour for national defence. He might, like his predecessor, have met the case either by augmented duties on tea and sugar, a further issue of Exchequer Bills, or a temporary loan. He has preferred to be guided by the vulgar maxim that we should “pay our way.” The additional outlay is to be thrown upon the shoulders of those propertied classes who have been instrumental in causing it, and not imposed circuitously and injuriously upon the industry of the country.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has literally carried out the advice we ventured to submit last week. Heavy and extravagant expenditure is to be met by heavy and direct taxation. The tax paid upon incomes over 150*l.* is to be increased by fourpence in the pound; that upon incomes under that sum, by three-halfpence in the pound. From this source, Mr. Gladstone hopes to obtain an extra four millions. He also proposes to remove all exemptions to the payment of stamp duty on draughts and cheques, and to obtain 780,000*l.* by shortening the credit allowed in respect to the duty on malt. Such is his simple arrangement for equalising revenue and expenditure for the current year.

One feature of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's provisional Budget excited some murmuring on Monday night. In order that the additional Income-tax may be made available for the service of the year it is to be levied in one single payment on the *first* assessment after the

sanction of the House of Commons has been obtained. When next the “ill-omened visage” of the tax-gatherer appears at our doors he will demand *ninepence* instead of *fivepence* in the pound on the year's income. In this unpopular provision Mr. Gladstone exhibits no ordinary courage and wisdom. He is teaching the British public the folly of invasion panics through their pockets. The Income-tax is our best financial reformer. When John Bull is called upon to pay his extra fourpence we can imagine him soliloquising after this fashion:—“Why this constant pull at my pocket—this lavish outlay with little to show for it? Here am I spending nearly seventy millions sterling, thirteen millions more than in 1853. I have just voted an expenditure of 5,180,000*l.* over and above the high military and naval estimates, making more than twenty-six millions for one year in time of peace! Yet here are veteran peers, hereditary legislators of the land, calling out that the country is defenceless, and that any day the piratical Frenchman may come over, take me by the beard, and plunder me of my riches? My increasing wealth is a positive evil—for expenditure outruns even my augmenting resources. My Commons protest against this unceremonious attack on my pocket, but they go on voting larger and larger estimates and snubbing all who call out for economy and advocate inquiry. It is time this rotten system were put an end to.”

We scarcely venture to hope that this will long be the spirit of the British tax-payer—at least that it will long survive the immediate pressure on his pocket, or embody itself in more than a passing protest. Yet, now is the time if ever, for overhauling our financial position. We have a Chancellor of the Exchequer whose desire to reduce and equalise the public burdens is above suspicion. Will the British tax-payer help him? Next year the Income-tax and tea and sugar duties fall in. Are they all to be re-imposed? Are we again to spend twenty-six millions upon our armaments upon some new cry raised by Club-house colonels and captains? Mr. Lindsay, a man of great practical experience, states that three millions a year may be easily economised at the Admiralty with positive benefit to our naval defences; Captain Vernon tells the House of Commons, that out of 12,800,000*l.* voted for the army, “the fighting men only get 3,500,000*l.*; and Sir Morton Peto reported on Thursday last that typhus fever had broken out at Shorncliffe camp, formed four or five years ago, because there had not been the slightest provision for drainage. These are only one or two of the most recent illustrations of the principle that lavish expenditure does not obtain efficiency.

If Mr. Gladstone's extra “fourpence” bring Englishmen to their senses, it will not have been imposed in vain. We know it will fall with cruel severity upon those who possess precarious incomes. Mr. Roebuck protested in energetic language on Monday night against the heavy pressure of the tax on professional men. But it would be far better if the hon. gentleman would cure himself of his Gallophobia, and help to keep our military and naval expenditure within such limits as would insure both economy and efficiency, and enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer to dispense altogether with an Income-tax. If, however, the impost should be renewed next year—as no doubt it will—we trust that the injustice of assessing life and uncertain incomes at the same rate as property will be removed.

It is time that we gave up the fond delusion that the Income-tax is only a temporary burden. As Mr. Clay remarked on Monday night, “Those who were young when Sir Robert Peel imposed it in 1842 are now middle-aged, and those who were then middle-aged are now old.” In his excellent financial statement, Mr. Gladstone interpreted as the clear sense of the House that we ought to pay our way without resorting to indirect taxation. But if the Income-tax is to be a permanent source of revenue, let the country demand that it shall be equitably distributed.

PATERNALISM AND BUREAUCRACY.

We are sorry to observe amongst our second-class politicians, as well those who profess Liberal as those who avow Conservative sentiments, a growing tendency to favour a meddlesome domestic policy, and to bring the proceedings of local bodies under the supervision and control of central Boards. Cordially professing the respect we really entertain for such men as Messrs. Scholfield, Cowper, Sootheron Estcourt, and Slaney, we cannot say as much for their respective projects—a legislative inspection of all commodities capable of adulteration, a legislative prohibition of street monuments deemed to be out of keeping with artistic taste, a transference of the care of highways from local to central authority, and other matters philanthropic, aesthetic, and paternally protective. It is difficult, we admit, to draw a sharp line of demarcation between what it is fitting that Government should do for the people, and what the people

should be left to do for themselves. Still it ought ever to be borne in mind that excess in legislature is far more likely, and, we may add, far more prejudicial, than neglect. We venture to affirm that in no single instance in which this pottering and irritating, centralising, and expensive policy has been adopted, have the results turned out equal to expectation, or worth the restrictions upon individual freedom, or the cost to the public exchequer by which they have been attained.

There are numerous social evils which are far better left to the correction of natural than of artificial remedies. There are many duties which devolve far more appropriately upon the common sense and good feeling of the community than upon organised and authorised administration. We are not about to produce a catalogue of illustrations. Our limits forbid this, nor will our "constant" readers deem it necessary, for we have played this theme with many variations. Our object is to call public attention to the insidious and rapidly increasing mischief. We energetically protest against the modern habit of framing Government machinery to remedy the defective action of personal vigilance and self-help. It is enervating and demoralising. We may soon, unless we watch against beginnings, be legislated into a condition of second childhood—careless, because dependent—improvident, because unaccustomed to shift for itself. In a rough and rocky region, where almost every footstep is planted in peril and, where to the inhabitants of a smooth and level champaign, it appears cruel to allow children to scramble and climb as they list, it is astonishing how few accidents occur. You will see little ones scaling the most perpendicular crags, and tripping along upon the brink of the dizziest precipices, with a facility and a confidence that appal you, but, at the same time, with a sure-footedness which amazes you. Now and then, it is true, a fall occurs, and it is not to be denied that the tragedy is frightful. But the evil is but occasional though severe, and its lessons of caution are widely diffused and impressive. Protective interference would put an end to a hardy discipline, and a highly-prized freedom, without preventing the occurrence of accidents. The children are all the safer for being left to feel that their lives are every moment dependent on their own carefulness and caution. It is much the same with respect to legislation for social evils. Regulations, prohibitions, inspections, pains and penalties, may be multiplied *ad infinitum* without doing much good, but not without doing an immense amount of injury.

But bureaucracy is even more on the increase than paternalism, and is scarcely less to be feared. It is, however, an evil of the same type and tendencies—only its operation is political rather than social. As a people, we owe our liberty far more to our local and municipal institutions than to our Imperial Parliament. From the earliest period of our history, they have cradled our political character. Merely as agencies of administration, they may sometimes be obstructive and sometimes inefficient—but they are well adapted to our habits, we know how to handle them, and they accustom us to the exercise of public spirit, and administrative as well as legislative functions. France has become the victim of despotism mainly in consequence of the absorption of her local by her central authorities. The same may be said of Austria, and, to a great extent, Prussia and the minor German States. Reasons, and, we will not deny, powerful reasons, may be urged in support of every fresh departure from our ancient methods—but it is not to be concealed that every such fresh departure adds to the aggregate of the bureaucratic power, and leaves us less capable of resisting the encroachments, the expense, and the political enervation of functionarism. We earnestly commend the whole subject to the patient study of our Radical M.P.s. It will preserve them from many a suicidal movement.

THE SLAVE TRADE REVIVED.

On the 14th of June, 1810, "Mr. Brougham" moved in the House of Commons an address to his Majesty George the Third, which, among other statements, contained the following:—"That this House has learned with the greatest surprise and indignation, that certain persons in this country have not scrupled to continue in a clandestine and fraudulent manner the detestable traffic in slaves." We last week, under the head of "Coolie Immigration," directed attention to the fearful mortality attendant upon the conveyance of East Indians to our British colonies; and now, at the risk of tedious iteration, we solicit attention to the employment of British vessels in conveying Chinese immigrants to Cuba. It appears to us so utterly detestable that any British mercantile firms should be found willing to charter their ships for purposes so nefarious as those we are about to describe, that we, as debtors to public opinion, shall feel it our duty

to bring this matter before our readers, until a thorough Parliamentary investigation shall have been instituted into "this detestable traffic in slaves" called immigration. From 1856 to 1858 we find that, amongst other vessels, bound elsewhere in the same trade, there sailed from Hong Kong to Cuba the Duke of Portland, with 330 Chinese on board, of whom 130 died on the passage "from fever and suicide." Captain Seymour testifies that "one-third of these were kidnapped;" that "a great many of them used to slip overboard during the night;" that "100 perished before they got to St. Helena;" and "another thirty before they reached Havannah." Another vessel, the John Calvin, sailed in March, 1856, for the same island, with 298 immigrants, of whom 128 "died" or were starved or stifled on board ship, and the "remaining 163 were sent on board a hulk immediately on their arrival," because through weakness and exhaustion they were unfit for work. The Gulnare sailed from Hong Kong for the Havannah with 326 Chinese, and landed only 268, no less than 58 dying or committing suicide. The Kitty Simpson sailed from the same port to the same destination, with 430 Chinese, of whom 92 died before reaching Cuba; the Edwin Fox, with 309, of whom 40 died, and the Tasmania, with 367, of whom 108 died before the voyage was over. That is, out of 2,150 unfortunate Chinese embarked on board British vessels for a foreign port, 556 died on a voyage averaging ninety days, or twenty-five per cent. in three months!

Thank Heaven or Parliament for Blue-books. They help us to solve these death-mysteries. Consuls, captains, and doctors assist us to reach our conclusions. "None of them had the length of the voyage sufficiently explained to them, and so they fell into a state of despondency." "The provisions laid in for these immigrants was by no means wholesome." "They were in a broken-down, debilitated condition before they embarked." "They were emaciated wretches, whom hardship, disease, and hunger had reduced to the lowest ebb of vitality." "From the legs and arms of many of them all trace of muscular substance had disappeared, and their bones were covered by dusky shrivelled skin that hung about them in loose folds." "Not fifty of those that embarked were in good health." But "they were the only Coolies to be had at the time." "The only drawback" (on board ship) "was the want of an hospital!" We cannot go into other revolting particulars. Conceive 2,000 men shut up 'tween decks; remember they are deceived and desponding, and are served with "insufficient" and "by no means wholesome food;" that water for drink, much less for cleanliness, is a luxury; and that the "only drawback" is the want of a hospital, so that the living and the dying are herded in dangerous proximity day and night, and we need not be surprised that "a good many of them used to slip overboard in the night." This is the slave trade revived with a vengeance, and it must be suppressed as summarily as the old slave trade, which had the honesty to call itself by its true name, while this tries to pass muster under the polite phrase "immigration." Let it once be known that London and Liverpool houses charter their vessels to Spaniards for the purpose of conveying "kidnapped" Chinese to the tender mercies of Cuban planters, and England will forbid such traffic.

And while we write this, we find that a few West Indian houses, represented by mercantile firms in London, have despatched "orders" to China for 6,000 more Chinese to be sent to British Guiana and Trinidad, "one-fourth" or "a-half to be women if procurable;" and that in the face of a despatch of the Duke of Newcastle, that the "British Government regards such a proposal with great alarm, as it promotes the sale of Chinese women for expatriation without their consent." We shall add no more. The recent meeting at the London Tavern must be followed by energetic inquiry, and every one who has a fact to mention is bound in the name of humanity to mention it. These hell-holds are crossing the water now; another Blue-book will reveal similar horrors; and our "merchant princes" will meantime invest their "clear gains upon the enterprise" in the Funds or elsewhere, reckless of the inhumanity and mortality this new form of traffic in men and women involves.

THE PITH OF A SERMON.—Two maiden sisters reside together in Hawick, with whom it is the practice for one to attend church and bring home text, heads, and particulars, for the benefit of the other, who meanwhile minds the secular duties of the day. On one Sabbath the outgoer returned evidently, in no very satisfied mood, which she evinced by sundry grunts, snuffs, and slamming of doors and furniture. The other saw something was amiss, and introduced the subject by asking—"Whar was the text to-day?" "Huh!" was the reply, "that bodie, the day, if he disna cap the Dutch for a perfect gab-nash! He's been preachin' onna Ananias and Sapphira; an' he's made a bonnie forenuin o'd, about thaet twaer hapnies!"—*Border Advertiser.*

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

VIENNA, Wednesday.
The official preliminaries of peace are as follows:—

Both Sovereigns will favour the formation of an Italian Confederation.

Austria relinquishes Lombardy up to the Mincio line, but retains Venetia, with Peschiera, Mantua, and Borgoforte.

She joins the Italian Confederation, but probably with Venetia alone.

The Tuscan and Modenese Sovereigns return to their States.

All persons compromised during recent events receive full amnesty.

VIENNA, Sunday Evening.

The representatives of Austria, France, and Sardinia will soon meet at Zurich, to conclude a treaty of peace.

There will be no Congress, as the two Emperors have agreed to settle their differences without the intervention of the neutral Powers.

The *Nord* says, that after the exchange of ratifications, the new treaty will be officially communicated to the courts of Europe. "The adhesion of these courts is indispensable to the organic and international stipulations which it establishes, forming part of the public law of Europe."

The following additional details are given by the well-informed correspondent of the *Daily News*:—

It is certain that Parma and Piacenza will remain to Piedmont; in which case the compliments bestowed upon the Duchess-Dowager by the semi-official French journals were flowers scattered on the tomb. As for the Duchy of Modena, it is asserted that it will revert to Piedmont, whenever the direct line of the present ducal family shall become extinct. Now as the present head of the house has no male issue the accession of the duchy to this kingdom may not be a very remote event.

As for Tuscany, it is affirmed that the old Grand Duke will abdicate in favour of the Hereditary Prince, who at the battle of Solferino rode by the side of the Emperor of Austria.

Fresh Piedmontese troops are going to the Romagna, with Napoleon's consent, to maintain order, and take from the Pope all hope of recovering it by the help of his Swiss guards.

The King will not hear a word about the Confederation, but is pleased that the principle of intervention is abolished. The French troops will not remain much longer in Rome.

THE EMPEROR AND KING AT MILAN AND TURIN.

TURIN, July 13.

News from Milan of to-day states that the King of Sardinia arrived there that evening amidst the plaudits of the populace.

His Majesty subsequently presented himself on the balcony of his hotel, and was greeted with warm acclamations of "Viva il Re."

MILAN, July 14.

The Emperor has entered the town amid the acclamations of the populace.

TURIN, July 13.

The King and the Emperor arrived here at 5.30 p.m. precisely, amid the acclamations of the populace. Prince Carignan and Count Cavour went to meet them. Count Cavour was much cheered by the people. The Piedmontese troops and a considerable number of the national guard were drawn up in line on both sides of the road. The Emperor alighted at the Royal Palace, and to-day a great banquet will be given at the court to eighty persons. The grand dignitaries and functionaries of the State are invited.

TURIN, July 16.

The Emperor left Turin at six this morning. On his passage from the palace to the railway station his Majesty was most enthusiastically cheered. The King accompanies the Emperor as far as Susa. The Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, French ambassador at Turin, also accompanied his Majesty.

A letter from Turin, dated the evening of the 16th, says:—

The long street of Santa Teresa, which composed the chief part of the line within the town along which the Sovereigns had to pass, was tolerably crowded, and there were a good many people at the windows, but scarcely a flag was hung out, and the reception was extremely cold. The Emperor sat on the King's right hand, and looked out at the crowd, which was separated from him by the hedge of soldiers. During the short time he was in my sight he did not bow, nor indeed was there any occasion. He looked sunburnt, and, as it seemed to me, rather haggard.

PIEDMONT AND LOMBARDY.

On news of the terms of the treaty of Peace being received, Count Cavour and his colleagues at once tendered their resignation, which was accepted by the King. The task of forming a new Administration was confided to Count Arrese, an old friend of the Emperor Napoleon, and member of an old Lombard family. He does not appear to have succeeded, as a telegram from Turin on Sunday says—"Signor Ratazzi, President of the Chamber of Deputies, has been charged with the formation of the new Cabinet."

M. Ratazzi is one of the most popular men in Piedmont. After the defeat of Custoza he became a Minister of Charles Albert, but retired, having held office only a few days. He then took his place in the opposition led by Gioberti, and when that party triumphed, he became Minister of the Interior, but opposed Gioberti's proposition to send an expedition to

Rome to restore the Pope. When Charles Albert abdicated, after the defeat of Novara, Ratazzi took his place on the opposition benches as a democrat, but gradually approached the moderate reform party, and became one of its most intelligent leaders. In 1852 he became President of the Chamber, and two years later entered the Cabinet under his old adversary, Count Cavour. The election in 1857 showed that he stood very high in public esteem.

The Marquis d'Azelegio has arrived in Turin.

The *Opinione* of Turin does not conceal the dissatisfaction with which it sees Venice remain in the hands of Austria. It attributes Count Cavour's resignation to the insufficiency of the terms of peace imposed upon Austria, which, being quite contrary to his expectations, rendered it impossible for him to remain in office.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes a decree issued by Prince Eugene of Savoy, and dated Turin, 5th, (two days before the armistice), by which a war tax, amounting to one-tenth of all taxes paid on real property, trade licences, public and private conveyances, mortmain property, the customs dues, salt, gunpowder, stamped paper, mortgage inscriptions, portable liquors, &c., is imposed both on the old and new provinces of the kingdom. It is calculated that this measure, which naturally ceases to have effect after the conclusion of peace, will produce 18 millions of francs.

A letter from Milan of the 13th inst., says:—

To-day we have the bulletin announcing the peace concluded on the 12th. The newsmen hawking the papers about the streets are received with cuffs and blows by the populace. It is positively asserted that Count Cavour has tendered his resignation to the King. The King himself protests, it is said, that he must needs accept the Peace of Valeggio, but will be no party to it, and will abide by it only in so far as necessity may compel him, and no farther. All these reports, whether true or false, give you some idea of the excitement prevailing about us.

Tuscany is still wavering between immediate official union with Piedmont and the preservation of its anterior or separate independent existence. 20,000 persons have signed their names for the *fusione* in Leghorn. The same results have been obtained, in proportion, in all the Tuscan provincial towns. Florence alone resists the impulse of the rest of the country, and is loth to relinquish its importance as a capital. If the Unionists carry the day, the kingdom of North Italy is strengthened by two millions. If a separate State is organised in Tuscany, no matter under what Prince, the Italian League numbers a third member. The Pope, as President of the Confederacy, unquestionably will preserve the whole of his territory. Part of his States, the Legations especially, must, however, be secularised, and is, in fact, being reorganised under the guidance of the wise and moderate and justly popular Massimo d'Aneglio. If part of the Roman States is to be secularised there is no reason why the other provinces, with the exception of Rome itself, should continue under the detested rule of the priests. The Pope will be an "honorary" sovereign, as he is designated the "honorary President of the Italian Confederacy." Naples would, like the other States, be compelled to publish a "general amnesty," as set down in the bulletin, and this first step would compel the King to the adoption of other measures which could not fail to lead to the establishment of a humane and rational government in the Two Sicilies.

Italy, divided thus into five Italian States, joined together by a bond of military and maritime, diplomatic, commercial, and literary unity, would find herself in conditions far different from those against which she so loudly protested two months or eleven years ago. Yet the Italians are still protesting: for a part of the nation—one of their noblest and most heroic provinces—Venice—is disposed of without any regard either to its immediate wishes and interests, or to the general vote and will of the country. The sacrifice of Venice is as likely to damage the popularity of the Third as it proved injurious to the reputation of the First Napoleon.

PROCLAMATION BY THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

The following proclamation is published in the *Moniteur*:—

Soldiers.—The bases of peace have been settled with the Emperor of Austria. The principal object of the war is attained; Italy is about for the first time to become a nation. A confederation of all the Italian States, under the honorary presidency of the Holy Father, will collect into one "fascis" the members of one and the same family. Venetia, it is true, remains under the sceptre of Austria; she will nevertheless be an Italian province, forming part of the confederation.

The junction of Lombardy to Piedmont creates for us on this side of the Alps a powerful ally, who will owe his independence to us; the governments that have taken no part in the movement, or that have been recalled to their possessions, will comprehend the necessity of salutary reforms. A general amnesty will obliterate the traces of civil discord. Italy, henceforth the mistress of her destinies, will only have to accuse herself should she not progress regularly in order and freedom.

You will soon return to France: a grateful country will there receive with transport those soldiers who have raised so high the glory of our arms at Montebello, Palestro, Turbigo, Magenta, Marignano, and Solferino; who in two months have freed Piedmont and Lombardy, and have only stopped because the contest was about to assume proportions no longer in keeping with the interests that France had in this formidable war.

Be proud, then, of your successes—proud of the results obtained—proud especially of being the well-beloved children of that France who will always be the great nation, so long as she shall have the heart to comprehend noble causes, and men like yourselves to defend them.

From the head-quarters of Valeggio, July 12.

NAPOLÉON.

PROCLAMATION BY VICTOR EMMANUEL.

The following proclamation has been posted up at Milan:—

The King to the People of Lombardy!

Heaven has blessed our arms with the powerful aid of

our magnanimous and valiant ally, the Emperor Napoleon. We arrived in a few days, after victory upon victory, at the banks of the Mincio. To-day I come back among you to tell you the happy news that Heaven has granted your wishes; an armistice, followed by the preliminaries of peace, assures to the people of Lombardy their independence. According to your desire, so many times expressed, you will henceforth form with our ancient states one single and free family. I will take your destiny under my direction, and hope to find in you that concurrence which the chief of a state needs in order to create a new administration. I tell you, people of Lombardy, trust to your king. Established on solid and imperishable bases, he will procure happiness for the new countries which Heaven has entrusted to his government.

THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

A letter from Villafranca of the 11th thus describes the interview between the two Emperors:—

Every care had been taken not to wound the pride of the Emperor of Austria, to whom it would doubtless have been disagreeable to have been exposed too much to public view. The meeting of the two sovereigns was fixed for nine o'clock. At a quarter of an hour before, Napoleon III. arrived at the spot, and he came before the time in order that he might go on for a short distance to meet the Emperor of Austria. Francis Joseph soon made his appearance, and seeing that his late adversary had courteously come to receive him, urged forward his horse. When the two parties had come near, the escorts stopped short, and the Emperors advanced into the centre of the unoccupied space. The escort of the Emperor Napoleon was composed of Marshal Vaillant, General Martimprey, General Fleury, the officers of the Imperial household and of his staff, and of a squadron of the Cent Gardes and one of the Guides, all in their splendid full dress uniforms. His Majesty rode the fine bay horse which he has used since the commencement of the campaign. He wore the undress uniform of a general of division, with the kepi. The Emperor of Austria also wore a undress cap, and blue uniform frock coat, and was followed by his staff, a squadron of his body guard, composed of nobles, and a squadron of huzars. It is said that he was much struck with the martial bearing of the French cavalry, and that in presence of the Cent Gardes and the Guides the Austrian body-guard and the huzars did not appear to advantage. On the two Sovereigns meeting in the mid-space they courteously saluted and shook hands. The Emperor of Austria appeared pleased with the cordial welcome and open manner of the Emperor Napoleon. The two Emperors remained for a moment alone in the middle of the road and exchanged a few words. They then reciprocally presented the officers of their staffs; and the moment after the several officers were intermingled, and Marshal Vaillant was seen in conversation with Baron de Hess. Napoleon III. and the Emperor Francis Joseph then advanced side by side towards Villafranca, the Cent Gardes giving the precedence to the body-guard of Austria, who led the way, but the Guides passing before the huzars. At Villafranca the house of M. Carlo Morelli, situated in the principal street of the town, had been prepared to receive the two sovereigns. The Emperor of Austria had passed the night there before the battle of Solferino. It is a habitation comfortable, but simple, and not remarkable for any extraordinary attraction. I had visited it early in the morning, and saw, in addition to the bedroom of the Austrian Emperor, the sitting-room in which the conference was to take place some hours later. The furniture and curtains were green; and the walls painted in distemper. There were several seats of various kinds, but only two arm-chairs. In the centre was an oblong table covered with a green cloth, and on it was placed, just as I entered, a vase of freshly-gathered flowers, which quite perfumed the room. It was there that for upwards of an hour and a half the two Emperors were seated discussing the highest interests, and without anyone being present. From a feeling of delicacy, the King of Piedmont was not invited to the interview. It cannot but be allowed that the presence of a successor is always more annoying and intolerable than that of a rival or of a conqueror. As to what took place inside, I cannot say anything; all that I know is that when the two sovereigns issued forth from the conference they seemed both perfectly satisfied. The word to mount was then given, and in an instant all were in the saddle. The Emperor of Austria uttered a few words expressive of the admiration he felt for the French army, and did Marshal Vaillant, and Generals Martimprey and Fleury, the honour of shaking hands with them. The two sovereigns then took leave of each other with the greatest cordiality; and the next moment each splendid cortège was on the way back to the place from which it had started. The Emperor of France entered Valeggio a little after eleven.

In military circles (says a Vienna letter) it is related that Louis Napoleon showed certain documents to the Emperor of Austria which removed any doubt he might have felt about the necessity for sacrificing Lombardy. "The one document," said my informant, "was a Pruso-Anglo-Russian peace project, which was based on the cession of Venetia, as well as Lombardy, and the other was a despatch, in which Prussia expressed her resolve not to draw her sword in defence of any part of the Austrian possessions in Italy."

A letter from Valeggio gives a few additional details concerning the interview of the two Emperors at Villafranca. It says:—

When the Sovereigns were about to enter the house the Noble Guards were ranged on the right in the vestibule, and the Cent Guards on the left. The Emperor Francis Joseph insisted on the Emperor Napoleon entering first. The Emperor invited Francis Joseph to breakfast, but the latter begged to be excused, as he had breakfasted before setting out. The two Emperors then entered the sitting-room alone. Their Majesties sat down at opposite sides of the table. The Emperor Napoleon laid on the table a few cigarettes in an envelope, and offered one to the young Sovereign, who declined it. Although no third person heard a word of what passed at this interview, I can state that they conversed sometimes in Italian, but more frequently in German; not a word was written down. During the conversation the Emperor Napoleon, as if mechanically, picked to pieces some of the flowers placed in a vase before him. On issuing from the House the Emperor Napoleon conversed

an instant with Baron Hess, while Francis Joseph spoke with Marshal Vaillant. Their Majesties then briefly inspected their escort. The Emperor of Austria was so struck with the uniform and bearing of the Cent Gardes and Guides that he openly expressed his admiration. He also asked whether these soldiers formed part of the Imperial Guard.

A Turin letter states that when the Emperor Napoleon announced to King Victor Emmanuel the terms of the treaty of Villafranca, he said, "Has your Majesty any observation to make?" The King, understanding at once the situation, replied by the question, "Has your Majesty anything to add?" The two sovereigns bowed and parted.

AUSTRIAN MANIFESTOES.

The following is an order of the day, addressed by the Emperor of Austria to his army, under date, Verona, the 12th July:—

On the strength of my well-established right had I gone to fight for the sanctity of treaties, counting on the enthusiasm of my peoples, on the valour of my army, and on the natural Allies of Austria.

My peoples I found ready for any sacrifice and sanguinary battles have proved to the world the heroism and contempt of death of my gallant army, which, having to fight in inferior numbers, and after thousands of officers and soldiers have sealed with their blood their faithfulness to their duties, still looks joyfully forth with unbroken strength and courage to the continuance of the struggle. Being left without Allies I only yield to unfavourable political relations, in place of which it becomes my paramount duty not to waste in purposeless efforts the blood of my soldiers, and the sacrifices made by my peoples. I now conclude peace founded on the Mincio line.

From the fullness of my heart do I thank my army, which has proved once more how unreservedly I can reckon upon it for future struggle.

FRANCIS JOSEPH, M. P.

The Emperor of Austria arrived at the castle of Laxenburg, near Vienna, on Saturday morning at ten o'clock, and at once issued an imperial manifesto, explaining his motives in concluding peace. The Emperor repeats the accusation first made in the order of the day at Verona, and says he was induced to make peace by the holding back of his natural federal allies, whose mediation promised less favourable conditions than a direct understanding with his opponent.

The manifesto also states that reforms conformable to the spirit of the time shall be made in the public laws and administration.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamers will run again to Venice, and will also very soon run to the East.

The Vienna correspondent of a contemporary gravely states that since the peace the Austrian army has "almost recovered its original strength and confidence." Recruiting for the army has ceased throughout the empire.

All captured Austrian vessels will, according to the preliminaries of the treaty of peace, be given up.

The *New Prussian Gazette* contains a letter from Prague, of the 13th, according to which the men of the Italian regiments in that garrison, raised in Lombardy, had been informed that in a few days they would be released from their oaths, and sent home.

It is stated that the mother of Francis Joseph, the Archduchess Sophia, a keen politician, is about to remove (or be removed) permanently to Prague.

The language of the semi-official Vienna press is measured and cold, but betrays great bitterness. Its severest reflections, are, of course, reserved for Prussia, but there is no trace of forgiveness of France. All the papers dwell upon the fact, noticed in the Emperor's subsequent proclamation, that Prussia and England would have favoured less easy terms of peace than the French Emperor was ready to concede. The *Ost Deutsche Post* declares that the neutral powers have forfeited their right to be consulted in the pacification, a European Congress is inadmissible, an Italian Congress, however, inevitable. The Austrian journalist anticipates the meeting of the Confederation with anxiety. "What an ocean of intrigues," he exclaims, "will await us there. The ambition of Piedmont, the exclusiveness of Naples, the exigency of the Church, will come into violent collision. The execution of the preliminaries of peace, of which the proposal of a Confederation is the weak point, will prove anything but easy."

PRUSSIAN POLICY.

The following order of the day to the army has been published to-day:

At the moment when war broke out between two neighbouring great Powers, I had ordered the army to be placed in readiness for war, in order to maintain that position of power which belongs to Prussia. The danger which threatened us then is over. While you were still marching to occupy positions I had ordered for you, the belligerent Powers suddenly concluded peace. Your advance had shown our firm resolution to maintain our frontiers and those of Germany inviolate whatever might be the destinies of war. You have shown the readiness I had expected from you, and have maintained in general a dignity worthy of the name of Prussia. You have made many personal sacrifices, and I express to you my full satisfaction.

THE PRINCE REGENT OF PRUSSIA.

The *Prussian Gazette* says General Field-Marshal Wrangel has been relieved from the command-in-chief of the army which was to have been concentrated on the Rhine.

The *Prussian Gazette* publishes a leading article in defence of the attitude taken by Prussia during the last few months, and endeavours to prove that its policy has prevented a universal war. The article lays the chief stress upon the fact that a real

and substantial basis for joining in the war was wanting. It goes on thus :—

Prussia can draw her sword for German and Prussian interests, but not for maintaining or re-establishing a state of affairs in Italy which Austria herself has recognised as not maintainable; nor for sustaining isolated articles of the treaty of 1815 (*nicht für Feststellung einzelner Bestimmungen der Verträge von 1815.*)

The article further says :—

The proposals for mediation made by Prussia were far more favourable than the preliminaries of peace which have now been agreed upon.

The article concludes :—

Prussia has no occasion to be dissatisfied with the unexpected turn matters have taken. While discontinuing her military measures she awaits the further development of affairs with calmness.

The *Prussian Gazette* says :—“ In consequence of the completion of the treaty of peace, orders have been transmitted to the troops on march to halt at the respective places where they may now happen to be.”

Prince Windischgratz has left Berlin for Vienna.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S DESPATCH TO THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

The following despatch, addressed by Lord John Russell to Lord Bloomfield, her Majesty's representative at the Court of Berlin, under date the 22nd of June, is re-translated from the German newspapers :—

Foreign-office, 22nd June, 1859.

My Lord,—Her Majesty's Government sees with great concern an indication manifesting itself in Germany to take part in the war which has broken out between France and Sardinia on one side and Austria on the other. It depends chiefly upon the moderate and sagacious behaviour of Prussia whether the present war is to remain confined to Italy, or extend to German territory and perhaps to other parts of Europe.

The Emperor Napoleon has declared that it is not his wish to attack Germany. It is hoped and believed that the Prince Regent of Prussia will not take part in an attack upon France. But it has been maintained that Germany is, if not directly, at least indirectly, threatened; that if she did not take part in a war on the Po, she would soon have to defend herself on the Rhine; that the Austrian fortresses on the Mincio and the Adige were in reality the bulwarks of Germany against France. There is much loose and unproved assertion in this statement.

The war between Austria and Sardinia has undoubtedly—perhaps inevitably—sprung from the state of things in Italy. Since 1815 Austria has exercised a supremacy in *facto* over the Italian States; in the course of the last few years Sardinia has favoured and fanned the passions of the Italians for independence. When Lord Loftus demanded from Count Buol a pledge that Austria would in no case order her army to cross her frontier in Italy without having previously come to an understanding with France, the reply was :—“ No, I cannot give you that assurance, for it would be a surrender of our sovereign power. We shall not intervene in any State unless our aid is asked for, and in that case it will be granted, and the knowledge that it will be granted is the best preservative of order.” Consequently Austria was not prepared to give up the claim to a right of intervention, in case she was appealed to for the latter, and Sardinia, on the other hand, would not give up the pretension to represent the sorrows and aspirations of Italy; but inasmuch as the King of Sardinia was not able to carry through such a dispute with his own force, he has demanded the assistance of the Emperor of the French, and it has been granted to him.

I do not speak here of the immediate cause of the war; on this point my predecessor has already very completely developed her Majesty's views. But from the statement just made, it is evident that the fundamental origin of the war is to be sought for in the diametrically opposite pretensions put up by Austria and Sardinia. This war has broken out without any reference to Germany. The assertion that France, when successful on the Po and the Brenta, will prove to be an aggressive policy on the Rhine, is a perfectly arbitrary assertion. The momentous question of involving the continent in war should not be decided on the ground of vague hypotheses and exaggerated apprehensions. Nor is it a tenable statement that the fortresses on the Mincio and on the Adige are bulwarks of Germany. It must be borne in mind that the fortresses of Peschiera, Verona, and Mantua, do not fall within the ancient limits of Germany; that, on the contrary, the whole territory from Verona to the Adriatic, in the year 1792, formed part of a weak, unwarlike, and decaying Italian State.

The utmost that can be said is, that while many Germans look upon these fortresses as a bulwark of Germany, many Italians look upon them as a menace to Italy. The treaty of peace must decide about their future fate.

The reasons adduced in favour of a war on the part of the German States thus being insufficient, very strongly resists to precipitate a course. The Prince Regent of Prussia will in his wisdom weigh the impolicy of exposing his country to be considered the champion of the mal-administration of Italy. It cannot be necessary for the safety of Berlin and Magdeburg that the Government in Milan and Bologna should be bad. But in the eyes of the Italians, Prussia, should she appear in arms by the side of Austria, would be considered as a defender of everything Austria has committed and omitted.

There is still another consideration of the utmost importance. Hitherto the war has produced but little excitement in France. As soon as the question of superiority in the field shall have been decided, the two belligerent Powers will probably be strongly inclined to put a stop to this exhausting war. But should France, by a German attack, be called upon to defend her own frontiers, it is impossible to foretell what pitch the passions of international hatred might not be inflamed, and for what space of time the continent of Europe might not have to suffer the desolations of war.

You are already sufficiently informed of her Majesty's resolve, supported by the unanimous feeling of her people, to observe a strict neutrality. Her Majesty has kept this country free from all and every obligation which might interfere with her freedom of action. Her Majesty's Government entertains the hope that Prussia will adopt a course as nearly similar as the circumstances

of Germany will permit. Possibly the time is very near when the voice of mediating friendly Powers will be able to make itself successfully heard, and when representations in favour of peace will no longer be without effect.

Pray read this despatch to Baron Schleinitz, and leave a copy with him.—I am, &c., JOHN RUSSELL.
To Lord Bloomfield.

THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

In Saturday's extraordinary sitting of the Federal Diet, Austria withdrew her proposals of the 7th inst., and Prussia hers of the 4th inst. Prussia further proposed that the former resolution of the Federal Diet to assemble a corps of observation on the Rhine be cancelled.

At the same sitting, Austria communicated the preliminaries of the peace, and proposed that the contingents should be returned, and the Federal fortresses restored to a peace footing.

A letter from Frankfort says that the war has demonstrated the utter worthlessness of the Confederation as a bond of union in times of emergency. Its constitution must be changed or it must be done away with entirely, and this latter would probably be the surest and shortest way to create German unity.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says :—

The word “ dissolution ” has not yet been pronounced by Prussia, but *de facto* she has ceased to recognise the sovereign authority of the Bund. Prussia, as a European Power, is willing to place herself at the head of the German forces, but she steadfastly and steadily declines to perform her duties as a Federal Power. It is evident to me that a serious misunderstanding is likely to arise between Prussia and Austria. The latter is of opinion that she has been very ill-used by her Federal ally, and, with characteristic tenacity, she will insist on the maintenance of the German Co-federation.

EXCITEMENT IN TUSCANY.

Intelligence of the treaty of peace, received on the 13th, occasioned the utmost exasperation. All the copies of the official journal that remained undistributed were seized and burnt before the Palazzo Vecchio. The greatest excitement continued to prevail throughout the evening. The French banners that hung side by side with the tricolour of Sardinia in all the cafés were torn down and trampled under foot. Fortunately, the national guard, which was on the eve of being organised, assembled spontaneously, and formed a force of 300 men, which paraded the streets of the city during the night. Their presence soothed the agitation, and they found no necessity to make use of their arms. In the morning of the next day the Government published the following proclamation :—

Tuscans.—The news of events which interrupt the most brilliant hopes, causes a general and profound grief. The Government shares your sentiments. We must not, however, give way to discouragement, and must be content to wait for more ample details. Under present circumstances, our task is to unite more closely than ever to show our firmness, and to prove that we are worthy to be citizens of a free and independent country. As long as we remain thus firm, all our hopes will not be lost. Citizens deputed by us are about to proceed to Turin to learn what is the real state of things. Meanwhile, remember that any extreme manifestation of your regrets will only aggravate the perils of the situation. Let us all join in maintaining order, which now more than ever is necessary for the salvation of our country. To-morrow, the “ consulta ” will meet. Jointly with it, the Government will make the voice of Tuscany heard by Victor Emmanuel, in whom it has the fullest confidence. Tuscany will not, in spite of its will or of its rights, be replaced under either the yoke or the influence of Austria.

Florence, July 13, 1859.

The Commissary Extraordinary of King Victor Emmanuel,

C. BUONCOMPAGNI,
[And the Ministers.]

These simple and heartfelt words, which were thoroughly understood by the population, contributed to calm men's minds.

The Tuscan Council of State, consisting of the most eminent men in the grand duchy, unanimously voted on the 12th the union of Tuscany with the new kingdom of Northern Italy, under the sovereignty of the House of Savoy. Addresses to the King and Emperor of the French in accordance with this resolution were voted. The Council demands that, in any case, Tuscany shall not be placed again under the yoke of Austrian princes.

The Tuscan division, under the command of General Ullon, has ceased to belong to the 5th corps (Prince Napoleon's) of the French army, and has passed under the orders of King Victor Emmanuel.

According to *Le Nord*, a French *corps d'armée* of 40,000 men will remain in Italy until the reorganisation of the country according to the tenor of the peace of Villafranca.

RETURN OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

A Paris letter of Sunday says :—“ The Emperor arrived this morning at St. Cloud. He reached the Lyons terminus at ten o'clock, and proceeded by the railroad round Paris (Chemin de Fer de la Ceinture) to his destination. The imperial carriage stopped at St. Cloud at a quarter past ten, and in five minutes more was at the Orleans gate, which communicates with the palace. His Majesty's coming had been announced for nine o'clock, and the Empress, with the Prince Imperial and the attendants, male and female, of the palace, assembled at the entrance. The child was dressed in the uniform of the Imperial Guard, and held a crown of laurel in his hand ready to present to his father. Numerous groups of persons waited near the same spot. When the Imperial carriage appeared, it was hailed with cries of

“ Vive l'Empereur,” which rose from both sides of

the railroad. The Empress holding her son by the hand, came forward to meet the Emperor, who embraced her affectionately, and pressed the Prince repeatedly to his bosom. The persons who accompanied the Emperor were saluted by the attendants, who congratulated them all on their safe return—as you are aware, no one belonging to the military household of the Emperor fell in the campaign, with the exception of General Cotté, who died of apoplexy. The Emperor then gave his arm to the Empress, and, taking the Prince by the hand, entered an open carriage, and, after saluting the spectators, drove to the Palace. The Emperor attended mass at twelve o'clock, in the chapel attached to the residence, and received the ministers at one o'clock.”

The *Moniteur* says the Emperor enjoys “ the most excellent health.”

A letter from Paris of Sunday evening says :—

The *Presse* announces that it has not received the English journals to-day. The fact is that they were almost all seized. I never remember such a mass. Morning, evening, and weekly papers, of all shades of politics, all joined in such a chorus of indignation against the treacherous treaty of Villafranca, that the French government, which has been representing that the English press generally highly approves of the peace, found it necessary to confiscate nearly every one of them, the *Times* included.

The illuminations in Paris for the peace were more spontaneous and general than for the great battles. There was no mistaking the feeling that the mass of the Parisians are glad the war is over.

The *Moniteur* publishes a second warning to the *Univers* on account of the article of its political director, Louis Vauillot, in the number of the 10th July. The delight of the *Univers* at the terms of the treaty of peace is, nevertheless, unbounded. M. Vauillot, bearing no malice on account of the warning which he is compelled to register at the head of his leading column, hails the “ good and glorious ” news with “ joy and admiration.” He exclaims :—

As the Emperor of Austria will have a voice in the Italian Confederation the States of the Church will be properly protected. Glory to the two Roman Catholic Emperors who have concluded between themselves the peace of the world, and who take the Church under their own protection!

The *Moniteur* of Friday contains the following :—

DESENZANO, July 14.—The *Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung* alleges that the cause of the armistice is the existence of a dangerous malady in the French army; but to this we can give a formal denial. The sanitary condition of the French army is excellent, and exceeds even the hopes which could have been entertained, from the fatigue and heat which it had to endure.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HUNGARIAN LEGION.—The formation of the Hungarian Legion proceeds prosperously. It comprises a good many Roumans, of which race Austria has several millions of subjects. The legion now amounts to about 5,000 men. The Hungarian Colonel Tarr was compelled to have his arm amputated in consequence of the wound he received in last month's affair at Casteln-dolo, where Garibaldi's corps was led into an artillery ambuscade, and worsted with heavy loss.—*Letter from Genoa.*

THE SLAUGHTER AT SOLFERINO.—There was certainly no secret made of the effects produced by the defeat of Solferino. It was far greater than the most sanguine people among us dared to suppose. The Emperor himself is reported to have told General Fleury that the battle of Solferino cost the Austrian army 45,000 men. I write it in full—forty-five thousand men. It would be almost incredible were there not 1,650 officers in the hospitals of Verona. The Emperor is further reported to have said to General Fleury, “ Nous ne pouvons pas lutter contre votre artillerie.” It seems that the greatest losses were sustained in the reserves, which, although placed far off, were even more cut up than the first line.—*Letter from the Camp.*

THE ITALIAN TROOPS.—The Italians of King Victor Emmanuel's army may, after Solferino, Palestro, and Montebello, consider themselves as good soldiers as the French, with all their Crimean and Algerian training, and a shade better than the Austrians, the quarrel with whom is henceforward simply reduced to a question of numbers. The Italians do fight, when properly led against reasonable odds. Let us hope for the future that the reluctance of Europe to admit their claims to a national existence will never be laid upon their lack of combative capabilities. The stuff of the Tuscan soldiers is excellent. In outward appearance they beat both the French and Piedmontese; and, although inferior in strength on the march, they would, if properly led, show great spirit on the battle-field. Very little training would have served them up to the hardships they had to endure, and shaken off that sloth which is innate in the Southern man till he is fairly roused into action. There is immense good nature and good humour among these poor fellows. The officers are mettlesome, high-spirited gentlemen, most of them young, inexperienced, and tolerably ignorant of everything in the world.—*Letter from Prince Napoleon's Camp.*

WHEREABOUTS OF KOSSUTH.—What will Garibaldi and Kossuth say to this Peace? is the question that occurs to everyone in considering the terms and the manner of the ill-omened treaty. Of the former we shall probably hear of some act expressive of his sentiments; of Kossuth we have private information, which, as it is, we give to our readers. M. Kossuth's family were preparing to proceed to Italy, and were to have departed to-day, but the news of the Peace Treaty arrested their preparations. On Thursday evening they received a telegram from M. Kossuth,

announcing his safe arrival in Switzerland. He thus seems to have lost no time in leaving Italy immediately on the news of the Peace Treaty, and so escaped a conference with Emperor or Kaiser. What has become of the Hungarian committee assembled at Genoa does not appear, and the elaborate scheme of revolutionising Hungary has of course disappeared with the cessation of war.—*Birmingham Journal*.

THE ENTRY INTO MILAN.—The Emperor has made his entry into this capital: his Majesty, seated in one of the royal carriages, having the King at his side, was received at the gate of the Palace by M. Vigliani, the governor of Lombardy, who delivered an address. In the evening the town was illuminated, and about 20,000 people crowded round the Palace, shouting "Vive l'Italie!" There were no fêtes or rejoicings—every one feeling that they would be most untimely, considering the condition in which unhappy Venice has been left. The Sardinian constitution is about to be extended to Lombardy, and it is expected that the elections of Lombard deputies to the Parliament of Upper Italy will shortly take place.—*Letter from Milan, July 15.*

CAVOUR IN THE CAMP.—Count Cavour was summoned to Valleggio by the French Emperor. He started at once, accompanied by his secretary, Signor Nigra, one of the most able and most active employés of the Sardinian foreign-office. The countenance of the illustrious traveller, and that of his companion—with whom I had shaken hands at the very moment of his jumping into the carriage—led me to believe that in the meeting of the two Emperors, at Villafranca, the success of the Italian cause had been achieved. At ten o'clock last night our patriotic minister and his able secretary were returning from Valleggio, and their countenances betrayed the deep emotion of their hearts. They hastened to the house where their king was awaiting them. Officers of the general Piedmontese staff soon rushed in that direction, in order to get the earliest tidings of the fate of their beloved country. I was amongst them, and, as you may easily imagine, I was deeply impressed by the emotion exhibited by every face. At two o'clock on the following morning the great Italian statesman left the royal dwelling, and the painful news that Count Cavour had tendered his resignation became soon the talk of the head-quarters.—*Letter from the Sardinian Camp in the Daily News.*

THE WOUNDED IN HOSPITAL.—A private letter from Cremona, of the 13th instant, states that the wounded soldiers in the hospitals there are well attended by the surgeons of the town, and are going on favourably. Accounts from Brescia are by no means satisfactory. They state that there are more than 11,000 wounded soldiers in that town, and that a species of putrid fever has set in, which the French call *pourriture de l'hôpital*. The deaths are, unfortunately, very numerous.

PRINCE NAPOLEON AND THE TREATY.—I am able to state that the arrangement entered into at Villafranca was severely criticised by the husband of Princess Clotilde of Savoy, as well as by the majority of the French army.—*Letter from the camp.*

THE SACK OF PERUGIA.

An American has written to the *Times* a long account of his sufferings during the attack on Perugia. He was at the Hotel de France. Storti, the landlord, took no part in the political movement. He was killed, and his house plundered. The American and his family took refuge in a long hidden closet, but his servant being outside, to save his own life, discovered their retreat. They were dragged forth, and only escaped with life by giving up all they had, and by energetic appeals to their nationality. Twice again they were forced to retire into the closet, and here one of the soldiers stood their friend.

On Tuesday, the 21st, the chaplain of the regiment passed the house. To him I related our sad situation. He assured me that all danger was past, and that we might seek shelter elsewhere. Accordingly, after fourteen hours of suspense, five of which were passed (at intervals of our four refuges) in the narrow stifling closet, where, besides my family, and two servants, of seven, there were Madame Storti, her mother, and maid-servant, making ten, and with the soldier eleven, we reached the Grande Bretagne (worthy name), the solid doors and grated windows of which had defied the efforts of the freebooters. On Wednesday, accompanied by Madame Hoste and her mother, we started for Florence. The road was crowded with fugitives, and we could with difficulty procure post-horses for the diligence we had hired; and on Thursday, the 23rd, arrived at Florence without a change of raiment, but thankful to have escaped without loss of life.

THE MILITARY INSURRECTION AT NAPLES.

From Naples we hear of bloody revolts of some men of the Swiss Regiments. They killed the Colonel of the 4th Regiment and several officers, repaired to the Royal Palace, but were forced back as far as the Champ de Mars, where they were surrounded. The General Commander-in-Chief of the Swiss called upon them to surrender, but they repelled by a discharge of firearms, wounding the General and about twenty privates. General Nunziante then gave orders to fire on the mutineers with grape, by which seventy-five were killed and 233 wounded. It is said that 1,800 Swiss soldiers have been discharged.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council has been ordered by the Federal Assembly to proceed to a revision of the laws relating to enrolment in foreign military ser-

vice. The Federal Council has resolved upon proposing to the assembly very severe measures, by which enlisting officers, and men enlisted, will be punished on an equal footing.

The Federal Council has disbanded all troops called in on the outbreak of the war, and has also ordered all the Austrian steamers, together with cannon and other arms taken from Austrian and Sardinian refugees during the war, to be given up. The Federal Council has further abandoned the measures taken against the exportation of arms, ammunition, and horses.

The Federal Council has charged Major Latour with an extraordinary mission to Naples. He will repair to his destination via Marseilles, to meet the so-called Swiss, who have been dismissed in consequence of the recent disturbances. He will order them to state to what nation they belong, and has received positive instructions to put an end, if possible, to a state of things which is so painful to his country, and to render a return to their native land possible to those who may desire again to become subjects of Switzerland.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

A public meeting was held on Thursday night, at the London Tavern, to hear statements respecting the traffic in Chinese and Coolies carried on in British ships, to British and foreign colonies, and to adopt a memorial to Government, praying for a committee of inquiry into the subject. The chair was taken by Lord Brougham, and amongst the gentlemen on the platform we observed Mr. Gilpin, M.P., Mr. C. Buxton, M.P., Mr. Stephen Bourne, Rev. S. Green, Mr. Chisholm Anstey, Mr. Samuel Sturge, Mr. Henry Sterry, Rev. John Clark (Jamaica), Mr. Thomas Sercombe, Mr. J. Cooper, Rev. J. Rechardt, Mr. Thomas Binns, Mr. George Thompson, Rev. J. Todd Brown, Mr. Thomas Hodgkin, M.D., Mr. A. H. Dick, M.A. (Jamaica), Mr. Wm. Allen.

Lord Brougham, in the course of his opening speech, said:—

When I broached the subject the other night, in presenting some petitions to the House of Lords, I was told by my noble friend at the head of the Colonial Department, you can have no doubt that the planters feel the want of hands when they are willing to let themselves be taxed in order to enable them to obtain the supply of coolies, and other labourers which they require. No doubt it is a severe test to apply taxation to men's motives and to men's feelings, and it is very natural to say, if these planters submit to be taxed, it is a clear proof that they have a very great want of hands, and that but for that want they would not submit to that taxation. My answer is that they do submit to be taxed, but that the tax is not confined to themselves. (Cheers.) The poor negro is taxed as well as the planter—(hear, hear)—the liberated African, the liberated Creole, the slave population is subject to the same tax—much less, no doubt, because their means are far more slender, but in proportion to their means they bear the same weight of taxation, with this difference: the planter pays the tax in order to obtain a supply of hands, the negro pays the tax in order to have his labour cheapened by that supply of hands—so that he burns the candle at both ends, he pays the tax and he loses the wages. (Hear, hear.) I don't mean to say that this is a clear proposition any more than the other which asserts the want of hands and the necessity for immigration; but I say at least that it demands investigation, and what I should strongly recommend to this meeting would be to confine itself to a demand for inquiry—not a one-sided inquiry, calling witnesses all on one side who are of one opinion, but calling witnesses on both sides—those of the planter as well as those of the negro—and if there is a third party, who is neither leaning towards one party or the other, I would call these witnesses, and let the whole of them be examined. (Cheers.)

Mr. CHAMEROVZOW, the secretary, stated that letters had been received from Sir John Bowring and several other gentlemen who were unable to attend. Sir John Bowring, after explaining that his absence was owing to his shattered health, stated that he had not been unfaithful in China to his long cherished opinions. (Cheers.)

Mr. C. BUXTON, M.P., moved the first resolution:—

That this meeting, having heard the statements which have been made on the subject of the present system of obtaining Indians and Chinese as labourers, and their employment in British colonies, consider it desirable that a memorial should be presented to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, praying him to promote the appointment of a committee of the House of Lords to inquire into the whole subject.

The greatest differences of opinion prevailed even amongst those who had studied the subject, and it was most desirable to have a searching inquiry before a committee of the House of Lords, which would tend to allay the bitter feeling which existed in the colonies and be productive of great advantage to the West Indies. (Hear, hear.) Where there was a great extent of uncultivated and fertile land there could be no doubt it would be a good thing to pour in labourers to bring the land into cultivation. It appeared incredible that the planters should have demanded an increase of hands unless there was some occasion for such increase. No doubt the statements which had been circulated on the subject had been exaggerated, and it was not quite true that the planters had incurred ruin and severe distress from the want of labour, except under peculiar circumstances. But he believed it would be for the benefit of the planters, and stimulate the negroes to greater industry, and draw out the resources of the West India Islands, if large numbers of immigrants were poured into those islands, in the same manner as they were poured into California and Australia. (Cheers.) The Anti-Slavery Society held the same views, and thought immigration would not be undesirable, provided it could be carried on without the

evils which had hitherto attended it. But even on that point there was great room for inquiry. (Hear, hear.) He had read with great pain the statements which had been made public relative to the amount of mortality among the immigrants, but after looking carefully into the matter it appeared to him that that mortality was not permanent; that although for two or three years there had been a fearful number of deaths in the immigration ships from India, the mortality had fallen to a comparatively trivial amount; and it was deserving of investigation whether there was any serious amount of mortality among the immigrants after their landing in the West Indies. It was no doubt true that a large number perished, but on an average of years he was not sure that the existing mortality indicated that immigration was a great evil, and one which ought to be stopped. It was most desirable that the Anti-Slavery Society should state its willingness to consent to immigration into the West Indies if the planters wished to obtain such labour, and the society would be of great service if, without exciting the hostility of the West India body, it could set itself to work to see that the regulations which had been laid down for the protection of emigrants were properly carried out. These regulations were wise and humane, but unfortunately the tendency was for such regulations to fall into abeyance, and it was necessary to keep an eye upon what was going on, for there was the risk of individuals of a brutal character treating the immigrants with inhumanity unless they were aware that there was a body watching them who would drag their cruel deeds to light. (Cheers.) In that way he had no doubt the proceedings of the society had been most beneficial. (Cheers.) It was contrary to sound principles of economy that the expense of the immigration should be defrayed in any degree by the negroes instead of by the planters. (Cheers.) He was confident that no emigration scheme could be a sound one unless the planter paid the whole cost of the importation of the labourer. (Cheers.)

Mr. CHISHOLM ANSTEY seconded the motion. He said the coolies were obtained by fraud and carried off from their homes by force to slavery in the plantations. He then described the means by which the coolies were obtained for the planters.

Mr. G. THOMPSON supported the motion. He said they had laboured for the emancipation of the negro. The negro was not to be robbed of his rights. It was in the power of the meeting to prevent these wrongs upon the negro. Should the want of a few hogsheads of sugar in this country revive all the horrors of the slave trade?

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The following memorial was then read:—

TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

The respectful memorial of the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, on their own behalf, and on that of a public meeting held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday, the 13th of July, 1859, the Right Hon. Lord Brougham in the chair, sheweth,—

That your memorialists view with much anxiety and alarm the attempt which is being made to introduce into the British West India colonies an unlimited number of Indians, Chinese, and Africans, in a great measure at the public expense, and only partially at that of the parties who are to benefit by the labour thus introduced.

That while your memorialists consider, and have always maintained, that it is desirable to encourage a perfectly free and voluntary emigration of the natives of one country into another, they are of opinion that the various schemes which have hitherto been sanctioned for introducing as immigrant labourers into the British West India colonies the natives of India, Africa, and China, have been productive of a large amount of misery, and have entailed a great mortality upon the immigrants, and involved in debt the colonies which have received them.

That your memorialists, without detailing the abuses and evils of the present system of so-called immigration, consider it to be specially objectionable, because no relative proportion between the sexes is maintained, because no measures are adopted for the moral or spiritual welfare of the immigrants, and because there is no effectual Government agency to check the abuses incidental to the procuring of them, either in India or in China, in the absence of which the traffic has degenerated into a new form of the slave trade.

That your memorialists have recently had their attention specially drawn to the whole question of immigration, in consequence of the sanction which has been given by her Majesty's Government to a bill, passed in December last by the Jamaica Legislature, identical in its main features with one that was disallowed a year before, and of an official announcement to the effect that the Emperor of the French had consented to abandon his scheme for purchasing Africans as labourers for the French colonies, on condition of his being permitted to obtain an unlimited supply of immigrants from India and China, under the sanction of the British Government.

That your memorialists consider it highly reprehensible that British ships and British capital should be employed in procuring Indians and Chinese and conveying them to Cuba—a foreign colony where slavery exists—and that measures ought to be adopted to prohibit the practice; at the same time your memorialists are of opinion that so long as the present system of obtaining Indians and Chinese under contract to serve for a term of years in the British colonies is persevered in her Majesty's Government cannot remonstrate with effect with foreign governments for following its own example, even in cases where the admitted evils and abuses of the system are more flagrant.

That your memorialists have observed that the main plea upon which a demand for immigrant labour in the British colonies is advanced is an alleged deficiency in the available supply of creole labour, sustained by allegations of the indolence of the enfranchised labouring classes, and their disinclination to work for wages.

That while your memorialists possess conclusive evidence that the latter allegations are absolutely untrue, they are not prepared to assert that, in relation to the vexed question of the supply of available labour the position of every colony is the same, nor do they consider that in any of them the deficiency is so great as is represented, and more especially in Jamaica, where considerable numbers of labourers are in absolute want of employment. Were it, however, otherwise, as is alleged, your memorialists are thoroughly satisfied that the present system of supplying the British West Indian colonies, British Guiana, and Mauritius, with immigrants, is fraught with the gravest evils, of which its expensiveness and its onerousness upon the native labouring population are two of the least; yet being in nowise averse to promote a perfectly free immigration into those colonies at the sole expense of those who employ the foreign labourer, they are of opinion that the time has arrived for a full and impartial inquiry into the whole subject of the supply of labour, and the operation of the schemes of immigration which have hitherto been tried.

That your memorialists, therefore, most respectfully pray that you will be pleased to promote the appointment of a committee of the House of Lords, to inquire into the condition of the West Indies, so far as regards the alleged deficiency of labour in them, and the causes thereof, and into the working of the present system of immigration in those colonies which have received immigrants, as well as into the means employed in the East Indies and in China to obtain immigrants from those countries.

A resolution to the following effect was then moved by the Rev. J. CLARK, of Jamaica, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. BARRETT:—

That the memorial to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, which has been read, be adopted by this meeting, and signed on its behalf by the Right Hon. Lord Brougham, and that his lordship be respectfully solicited to head a deputation to present it at as early a day as may be convenient.

The motion was carried unanimously.

After observations from other speakers, a vote of thanks to the chairman closed the meeting.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Court remains in retirement at Osborne.

The *Edinburgh Courant* says it is understood that the Prince of Wales will immediately proceed with his studies, and desire retirement as much as possible during his stay at Holyrood.

The *Gazette* announces the following diplomatic changes: Secretaries of Legations—Honourable W. Grey, from Berlin to Paris; W. Lowther, from St. Petersburg to Berlin; J. Lumley, from Madrid to St. Petersburg; Honourable R. Edwards, from Frankfort to Madrid; and F. Hamilton, from Athens to Frankfort. F. Norton first paid Attaché at Paris, to be Secretary at Athens.

The Prince of Wales arrived in Edinburgh on Friday night. Large crowds had assembled to meet him at the railway-station. His Royal Highness has taken up his residence at Holyrood Palace, where he will remain till the Queen pays her autumn visit to Balmoral.

The Ex-Queen of the French, after a stay of about six weeks in Tunbridge Wells, left with her suite on Saturday last for her residence at Claremont. On Friday morning last, after a religious service at the Romish chapel, she clothed the children (fifty in number) attending the Roman Catholic school in the town.

Toussion Pacha, son of the Viceroy of Egypt, arrived in London on Saturday night.

It is intended to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of West India emancipation by a great metropolitan demonstration, at which Lord Brougham will preside.

Miscellaneous News.

MR. COBDEN AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.—The election committee have resolved that a *soirée* should be held on or about the 27th inst., according to the convenience of the hon. gentleman, who will then address the constituency of Rochdale.

PUBLIC DRINKING FOUNTAINS.—Another public drinking fountain in the metropolis has been opened within the last few days at the church of St. George the Martyr, Southwark. The vestry of Islington have decided, in conjunction with the Public Drinking Fountain Association, on erecting five fountains in their parish, and the vestry of Camberwell have determined, in conjunction with the association, to erect one forthwith at Camberwell-green, and three others proposed for Peckham, Peckham-rye, and the Old Kent-road, are under the consideration of the committees.

STATUE OF THE GREEK SLAVE.—The original statue of the Greek Slave, the celebrated work by Hiram Powers, executed in the purest Carrara marble, was on Wednesday disposed of by public auction by Mr. Phillips, at his great room, 73, New Bond-street. This beautiful figure, representing an historical fact—the exposure of a young and beautiful Greek girl for sale in a Turkish bazaar—was executed expressly for the late owner, and was exhibited at the Great Exhibition of 1851, where it gained universal admiration. The fortunate purchaser is the Duke of Cleveland, for the sum of 1,800 guineas.

PROGRESS OF THE GREAT EASTERN STEAMSHIP.—The Great Eastern has been getting on wonderfully during the last few weeks, and it is expected that within a month her steam will be up, and she will be on her way across the Atlantic. The three iron masts rise 122 feet above the upper deck. The fore and mizen masts are 140 feet in height, and the jiggermast is 122 feet in height. The trees which formed these masts were New Zealand pines. The whole expenditure on the ship up to the time of its

going to sea will be 970,000*l.*, and probably some incidental charges and contingencies will bring the whole up to the round sum of 1,000,000*l.*

THE HOT WEATHER.—Within the last few days, the maximum temperature in the shade has been the highest of the last sixty-nine years. Allowing for variations of locality, the maximum must have been 94.0 deg., or thereabouts, and if so, will have been higher than any maximum in the shade since 1794, none having exceeded 93.5 deg. The only years in which the maximum temperature exceeded 88.0 deg. were at Greenwich, 1808, 1825, 1843, 1846, 1847, 1852, 1854, 1857, and 1858. Of late years, the summer months of June, July, and August appear to have an increasing temperature. When the annual temperatures are drawn out in a curve, we find that they have a minimum nearly every fifteen years. The minimum points have been in 1771, 1784, 1799, 1814, 1829, 1838, and 1855, or at intervals of thirteen, fifteen, fifteen, fifteen, nine, and seventeen years; so that we are upon the advancing side of the curve of the temperature, and if this holds good, as it appears to do, we may expect warm years until at least 1862.—*Derbyshire Reporter.*

Literature.

Idylls of The King. By ALFRED TENNYSON.

London: Moxon and Co.

AMONGST the poems most characteristic of the genius of Alfred Tennyson, we give a forward place to the *Morte d'Arthur*. The determination of the essential poetic quality of the Laureate might be rested on that sole composition, without injustice to any of his powers, and without losing any element of excellence that appears in his other works. Of his pictorial richness,—of the delicious sentiment with which he enfolds nature and incidents,—of the profound thought with which he can penetrate legend or history,—of the exquisiteness of his phrase, and of the perfectness of the form with which he clothes his conceptions,—instances might be taken from that fragment of an epic, read “at Francis Allen's on the Christmas eve,” which could not be surpassed from his latest and greatest works. The fulness of any one's enjoyment of Tennyson, and the truth of any appreciation of his genius, might be tested by this poem. Yet, by the way, we remember to have seen a recent criticism, sufficiently copious and pretentious, in which the *Morte d'Arthur* is not even named! If the well-known essay of the late Mr. Brimley had done nothing more than place this poem in the true light for a careful study by those who had neglected it, it would have deserved all the welcome and praise it has obtained.

To the admirers of Tennyson it has been for some time a matter of great interest and almost of excitement to know, that the poet had returned to the legends of the Round-Table and Court of King Arthur; and intended to give the world a new poem founded on them. We have no national subject for poetry so intrinsically great and interesting as the Arthur traditions furnish. Mr. Tennyson has from the first felt the power of its attractions. It is not the *Morte d'Arthur* only that is due to the fascination this subject has had for him: the *Lady of Shalott* is an inspiration from the same source,—very wonderful for its faery dreaminess, and perfect in its painting, though stripped of the human interest that belongs to the legendary incident from which it is drawn. *Sir Galahad*, also, belongs to the Arthur poems; and is as fine and true a thing, in its own way, and as much displays the poet's absorption in the individuality he would delineate, as the *St. Simeon Stylites* or the *Ulysses* in theirs. The fragment, *Sir Launcelot and Queen Guinevere*, belongs to this group rather by title than by contents; for the knight and lady might be any knight and lady of any age of chivalry, riding “through the coverts of the deer,” in the “joyous spring.” And, even at a much earlier period, in *The Palace of Art*, the poet had pictured to us “the blameless King”—

“—mythic Uther's deeply-wounded son
In some fair space of sloping greens
Lay, dozing in the vale of Avalon,
And watch'd by weeping queens.”

The *Morte d'Arthur* has the advantage in stateliness and tragical interest, over any subject that could be taken from the legends of the great King. Its treatment by Mr. Tennyson rather contrasts with, than resembles, the use of materials from the same source in these *Idylls*. The earlier poem, remarkable equally for its minute and delicate excellence, and for its wholeness of impression, has about it, as the poet says, “some modern touches here and there,” which give it almost an allegorical character, carrying a studied and suggestive moral—

“The old order changeth, yielding place to new,
And God fulfilth himself in many ways,
Lest one good custom should corrupt the world.”

But in the *Idylls*, there is no transfiguring of modern thought through the old mythical materials: the aesthetic predominates, not the

moral; the poet's stories are told for their own sake—for their beauty's sake—and, though they are susceptible of “liberal applications,” yet the poet will not “cramp their use” by attempting to “hook them to some useful end.” As he himself sang of his “Day-dream” to Lady Flora—(from which we have taken the phrases just employed)—

“Oh, to what uses shall we put
The wild weed-flower that simply blows?
And is there any moral shut
Within the bosom of the rose?”

The *Idylls* differ, too, from the *Morte d'Arthur* in their artistic quality. The poetical conception of each is not less complete; but the representation has not the concise, vivid, forceful character of the early poem. There is less of that order of imagination, which makes a picture by a word, and which kindles and suggests in the mind much more than it directly presents. There is more to remind one of the manner of *The Princess* than of any other of the author's works; and to say that is to admit, that there is some diffuseness in these *Idylls*, and that the faultless perfection of form of the *Enone*, of *Godiva*, and pre-eminently of the *Morte d'Arthur* itself, is not attained. We are not disposed to compare them with compositions essentially different in character, such as *Dora* and *The Gardener's Daughter*, or with *The Palace of Art* and *The Two Voices*: but judging them by really kindred works of the author's in former years, we should not hastily admit that the best of the wine has been kept until now. But there is no poet, in all our national poetical history, who sits anywhere near Tennyson in the glorious excellence of his compositions of this class; and it is only to himself, and to himself in his highest moods, that Tennyson is now, if at all, inferior: and when the *Idylls of The King* are as familiar to us as the poems we have named, we shall perhaps deny our own insinuation of any trace of inferiority at all. Besides that essential completeness of each *Idyll*, of which we have spoken, there is admirable clearness of delineation, the true Tennysonian delicacy and refinement, and the most beautiful and accurate description of scenery; but, above all, a creation and development of individual character for the mythical persons of Arthur's court, which is not a feature of the *Morte d'Arthur*, and which is really wonderful for insight, consistency, and human interest.

We have not been very careful to trace Mr. Tennyson through the old Arthur legends, or to ascertain how far he is indebted for his materials to the early romancers, whom he seems ever to have loved. His *Idylls* bear the names of women;—perhaps because it was not easy to separate, under their distinctive names, the stories of individual knights of Arthur's court,—perhaps for some subtler reason that we have not yet perceived. The first, *Enid*, though relating to the brave knight, Geraint, does not strongly remind us of what we have read in the traditions;—it is a true creation,—as much as Shakespeare's persons and stories taken from historical sources. It is the finest of the *Idylls*; at once for dignity and gracefulness, and for the human heart that is in it. It tells how Geraint made love to Enid, and won her; and how, through her residence at Arthur's court, doubt of her constancy arose and shadowed his mind; and how he proved her to the uttermost, and found her true—even truth itself, and purity and tenderness wholly. If it have a moral at all, it is this:

“O purblind race of miserable men,
How many among us at this very hour
Do forge a life-long trouble for ourselves,
By taking true for false, or false for true;
Here, thro' the feeble twilight of this world
Groping, how many, until we pass and reach
That other, where we see as we are seen!”

Geraint's first interview with Enid, the daughter of the ruined Earl Yniol, is thus described:—

“Then rode Geraint into the castle court,
His charger trampling many a prickly star
Of sprouted thistle on the broken stones.
He looked and saw that all was ruinous.
Here stood a shatter'd archway plumed with fern;
And here had fall'n a great part of a tower,
Whole, like a crag that tumbles from the cliff,
And like a crag was gay with wilding flowers:
A knot, beneath, of snakes—aloft, a grove.
And while he waited in the castle court,
The voice of Enid, Yniol's daughter, rang
Clear thro' the open casement of the hall,
Singing; and as the sweet voice of a bird,
Heard by the lander in a lonely isle,
Moves him to think what kind of bird it is
That sings so delicately clear, and make
Conjecture of the plumage and the form;
So the sweet voice of Enid moved Geraint;
And made him like a man abroad at morn
When first the liquid note beloved of men
Comes flying over many a windy wave
To Britain, and in April suddenly

Breaks from a coppice gemm'd with green and red,
And he suspends his converse with a friend,
Or it may be the labour of his hands,
To think or say, 'There is the nightingale,'
So fared it with Geraint, who thought and said,
'Here, by God's grace, is the one voice for me.'

It chanced the song that Enid sung was one
Of Fortune and her wheel, and Enid sang :

'Turn, Fortune, turn thy wheel and lower the
proud;
Turn thy wild wheel through sunshine, storm, and
cloud;
Thy wheel and thee we neither love nor hate.'

'Turn, Fortune, turn thy wheel with smile or
frown;
With that wild wheel we go not up or down;
Our hoard is little, but our hearts are great.'

'Smile and we smile, the lords of many lands;
Frown and we frown, the lords of our own hands;
For man is man and master of his fate.'

'Turn, turn thy wheel above the staring crowd;
Thy wheel and thou are shadows in the cloud;
Thy wheel and thee we neither love nor hate.'

'Hark, by the bird's song you may learn the nest'
Said Yniol; 'Enter quickly.' Entering then,
Right o'er a mount of newly-fallen stones,
The dusky-rafter'd many-cobweb'd hall,
He found an ancient dame in dim brocade;
And near her, like a blossom vermeil-white,
That lightly breaks a faded flower-sheath,
Moved the fair Enid, all in faded silk,
Her daughter. In a moment thought Geraint,
'Here by God's rood is the one maid for me.'
But none spake word except the hoary Earl:
'Enid, the good knight's horse stands in the court;
Take him to stall, and give him corn, and then
Go to the town and buy us flesh and wine;
And we will make us merry as we may.
Our hoard is little, but our hearts are great.'

He spake : the Prince, as Enid past him, faint
To follow, strode a stride, but Yniol caught
His purple scarf, and held, and said 'Forbear!
Rest ! the good house, tho' ruin'd, O my son,
Endures not that her guest should serve himself.'
And reverencing the custom of the house
Geraint, from utter courtesy, forbore.'

There are heavy lines and weak lines, and
prosaic phrases in the poem,—such as
"With difficulty in mild obedience
Driving them on :"

and
" — At a sudden swerving of the road,
Tho' happily down on a bank of grass,
The Prince, without a word, from his horse fell."

And there are others. But the poem has a noble
intention, nobly fulfilled ; and *Enid* herself is
another portrait of a genuine woman, added to
Tennyson's unrivalled gallery ;—not one of the
generalised women of his early lyrics, but one of
the flesh and blood, beautiful, pure creatures of
his later conception.

Vivien—the second Idyll—but takes a hint
from the old story of Merlin and the
sylph his mistress ; out of which arises in
the poet's mind the whole character of
a beautiful, vain, and wily woman. The poem
has but a snatch of story,—the story of the
closing day of Merlin's life, in the wild woods of
Broceliande, to which the pretty venomous Vivien
had followed him ; and is chiefly interesting as
a study of character. We hear her defame and
vent her spleen on all the Knights of the Table—
who had made her their laughter for having
attempted to practise her woman-arts upon the
"selfless man and stainless gentleman," the
King,—and when Merlin defends the Knights
she quarrels with him, and aggravates the quarrel
because he will not, for the love's sake she falsely
yet subtly pleads with him, make her the pos-
sessor of a charm,—

"Which if any wrought on any one
With woven paces and with waving arms,
The man so wrought on ever seem'd to lie
Closed in the four walls of a hollow tower,
From which was no escape for evermore ;
And none could find that man for evermore,
Nor could he see but him who wrought the charm
Coming and going, and he lay as dead,
And lost to life and use, and name and fame :"

and then, when artfully pretending to be
about to leave him, a terrible storm arises ; and
Vivien—

"Dazzled by the livid, flickering fork,
And deafen'd with the stammering cracks and claps
That followed, flying back and crying out,
'O Merlin, tho' you do not love me, save,
Yet save me !' clung to him and hugg'd him close ;
And call'd him dear protector in her fright,
Nor yet forgot her practice in her fright,
But wrought upon his mood and hugg'd him close.
The pale blood of the wizard at her touch
Took gayer colours, like an opal warm'd.
She blamed herself for telling hearsay tales :
She shook from fear, and for her fault she wept
Of petulance ; she call'd him lord and liege,
Her seer, her bard, her silver star of eve,
Her God, her Merlin, the one passionate love
Of her whole life ; and ever overhead
Bellow'd the tempest, and the rotten branch
Snapt in the rushing of the river-rain
Above them ; and in change of glare and gloom
Her eyes and neck glittering went and came ;
Till now the storm, its burst of passion spent,
Moaning and calling out of other lands,
Had left the ravaged woodland yet once more
To peace ; and what should not have been had been,
For Merlin, overtalked and overworn,
Had yielded, told her all the charm, and slept.
Then, in one moment, she put forth the charm
Of woven paces and of waving hands,

And in the hollow oak he lay as dead,
And lost to life and use, and name and fame.
Then crying, 'I have made his glory mine,'
And shrieking out, 'O fool !' the harlot leapt
Adown the forest, and the thicket closed
Behind her, and the forest echo'd 'fool.'

In the third Idyll, *Elaine*, the poet follows
closely the romancers' story of Sir Lancelot of
the Lake and the Lady of Ascolat. Just as
Vivien, in the course of its own story, enshrines
in a few expressive lines the stories, more or less
complete, of Sir Percival, Sir Sagramore, and
Sir Valence ; so *Elaine* brings before us the
King and the tournaments at Camelot, the Queen
Guinevere and her guilty loves with Lancelot,
besides glimpses of Sir Gawain and others of
Arthur's knights. This Idyll is, of the four,
the fullest of incident, strongest in passion, and
most finished in form : yet it pleases us less than
Enid, with the exception, and that is a most
decided exception, of the scene of *Elaine*'s death
—when she will not believe the slanders against
him whom she has loved with unreturned love,
and whom, though he cruelly left her without
farewell, she has revered as "God's best and
greatest," and desires that her dead body may
be queenly decked, and sent in a funeral barge
down the river to Camelot, with a letter in her
hand "for Lancelot, and the Queen, and all the
world," that she may thus take the last farewell
of Lancelot, and may plead to the King, and to
the Queen Guinevere, for pity of that true love
which was her death. The "dolorous voyage"
of the barge "whereon the lily maid of Ascolat
lay smiling, like a star in blackest night," is
given with all Tennyson's delicate power and
calm tenderness. The very existence of *The
Lady of Shalott* must have been a difficulty to
the execution of these passages ; but the difficulty
is conquered perfectly. We cannot attempt
to tell more of the story of *Elaine*, or of its
influence on the love and jealousy of the Queen,
and in stirring remorseful pain in the soul of
Lancelot, who afterwards "died a holy man."

Guinevere is the story of the latter part of the
life of that fair and wicked woman,

" — who broke

The vast design and purpose of the King ?

" — whose disloyal life
Hath wrought confusion in the Table Round,
Which good King Arthur founded ?"

And very solemnly and pathetically does it
picture—

"The sombre close of the voluptuous day
Which wrought the ruin of her lord the King."

It omits incidents that are made much of by
the old romances ; but gains thereby in unity
and power. Opening with a scene of passion
and sin—the last meeting and parting of Sir
Lancelot and the Queen, which furnishes to Sir
Modred, the envious nephew of the King, the
opportunity for the detection and exposure of
their love intercourse—it describes to us the
rising of Guinevere's better nature out of her
open shame, and her retirement to the nunnery of
Almesbury ; then discloses to us her weak and
deeply-stained but now repenting heart, as she
mourns unknown amongst the simple nuns. The
King visits her there, and takes his
final leave of the sinful one, ere he goes to fight
against his revolted nephew Modred ; and this
passage, in the sad dignity of the King, the
womanly intensity of the Queen's anguish, and
the perfectness of every image and phrase that
enters into the description, is worthy to be com-
pared with the *Morte d'Arthur* itself. We can
give only a small part of the scene we so much
admire. Arthur is speaking :—

"My love thro' flesh hath wrought into my life
So far, that my doom is, I love thee still.
Let no man dream but that I love thee still.
Perchance, and so thou purify thy soul,
And so thou lean on thy fair father Christ,
Hereafter in that world where all are pure
We two may meet before high God, and thou
Wilt spring to me, and claim me thine, and know
I am thine husband—not a smaller soul,
Nor Lancelot, nor another. Leave me that,
I charge thee, my last hope. Now must I hence,
Thro' the thick night I hear the trumpet blow :
They summon me their King to lead mine hosts
Far down to that great battle in the west,
Where I must strike against my sister's son,
Leagued with the lords of the White Horse and knights
Once mine, and strike him dead, and meet myself
Death, or I know not what mysterious doom.
And thou remaining here wilt learn the event ;
But hither shall I never come again,
Never lie by thy side, see thee no more,
Farewell !"

And while she grovel'd at his feet,
She felt the King's breath wander o'er her neck,
And, in the darkness o'er her fallen head,
Perceived the waving of his hands that beat.
Then, listening till those armed steps were gone,
Rose the pale Queen, and in her anguish found
The casement : 'Peradventure,' so she thought,
'If I might see his face, and not be seen.'
And lo, he sat on horseback at the door !
And near him the sad nuns with each a light
Stood, and he gave them charge about the Queen,
To guard and foster her for evermore.
And while he spoke to these his helm was lower'd,
To which for crest the golden dragon clung
Of Britain ; so she did not see the face,

Which then was as an angel's, but she saw,
Wet with the mists, and smitten by the lights,
The Dragon of the great Pendragonship
Blaze, making all the night a steam of fire.
And even then he turn'd, and more and more
The moony vapour rolling round the King,
Who seem'd the phantom of a giant in it,
Enwound him fold by fold, and made him gray
And grayer, till himself became as mist
Before her, moving ghostlike to his doom.

Then she stretch'd out her arms and cried aloud—
'Oh Arthur !' there her voice brake suddenly,
Then—as a stream that spouting from a cliff
Falls in mid air, but gathering at the base
Remakes itself, and flashes down the vale—

Went on in passionate utterance.

'Gone—my lord !
Gone thro' my sin to slay and to be slain !
And he forgave me, and I could not speak.

Farewell ! I should have answer'd his farewell.
His mercy choked me. Gone, my lord the King,
My own true lord ! how dare I call him mine ?

The shadow of another cleaves to me,
And makes me one pollution : he, the King.

Call'd me polluted : shall I kill myself ?

What help is that ? I cannot kill my sin,

If soul be soul ; nor can I kill my shame ;

No, nor by living can I live it down.

The days will grow to weeks, the weeks to months,

The months will add themselves and make the years,

The years will roll into the centuries,

And mine will ever be a name of scorn.

I must not dwell on that defeat of fame.

Let the world be ; that is but of the world.

What else ? what hope ? I think there was a hope,

Except he mock'd me when he spake of hope ;

His hope he call'd it ; but he never mocks,

For mockery is the fume of little hearts.

And blessed be the King, who hath forgiven

My wickedness to him, and left me hope

That in mine own heart I can live down sin

And be his mate hereafter in the heavens

Before high God. Ah, great and gentle lord,

Who wast, as is the conscience of a saint

Among his warring senses, to thy knights—

To whom my false voluptuous pride, that took

Full easily all impressions from below,

Would not look up, or half-despised the height

To which I would not or I could not climb—

I thought I could not breathe in that fine air,

That pure serenity of perfect light—

I wanted warmth and colour which I found

In Lancelot—now I see thee what thou art,

Thou art the highest and most human too,

Not Lancelot, nor another.

These Idylls, like other of the noblest poems of
Tennyson—like all noblest poems—do not furnish
extracts so readily as those less noble ;—they are
too intimately connected in all their parts, for
any passages to appear in all their beauty and
meaning standing alone. There are pictures, fair
exceedingly in themselves, but which owe their per-
fection to the sentiment reflected from the human
actions with which they are associated. There
are lyrics, each a pure and faultless pearl, which
draw their intense significance from the singer
and the scene :—such are *Vivien*'s "Trust me
not at all, or all in all," and *Elaine*'s "Song of
Love and Death," and the "Too late, too late,"
sung by the little maiden of the convent to the
humbled Queen. And there are glimpses of
faeryland, flashing up in a beauty over which is
spread the golden haze of the supernatural.

That each of these four poems is beautiful and
great all will agree : but it is necessary to the
determination of their place amongst Tennyson's
works, that they should be regarded and studied
as one poem. Such is the deeply inward con-
nection between them, that they really form an
epical whole : and as such, the effort is the
greatest and the worthiest Tennyson has put
forth. The *In Memoriam* separates itself from
all the poet's works ;—it, too, is one sole poem ;
but is not otherwise capable of comparison with
these *Idylls*. But the essential greatness of this
idyllic epic lies in its portraiture of character and re-
presentation of actions :—in these, the rarest ele-
ments of poetic excellence, it rises above all its
author's works. It has been far more deeply felt
than either *The Princess* or *Maud* ; and is far
loftier in character. And though we think its
art less perfect than that bestowed so lovingly
and patiently on some of the earlier and shorter
poems, it is not to be doubted that as to its
internal qualities it is greater than all but a
very few.

BIRTHS.
ETHERIDGE.—July 14, the wife of the Rev. B. Copeland
Etheridge, Raingate, of a daughter.

CANTLOW—STACK.—July 6, at the Baptist chapel, Isleham,
by the father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. J.
Richardson, of Barton Mills, William Henry, only son of the
Rev. W. C. Cantlow, to Anna Elizabeth, fifth daughter of
Joseph Stack, Esq., Thorne Hall, Wicken.

ROBERTON—CRAIG.—July 7, at Park Chapel, Regent's
park, by the Rev. Thomas Archer, D.D., of Oxendon Chapel,
James Roberton, Esq., solicitor, Glasgow, to Jeanie Anne
only daughter of the late William Craig, Esq., merchant,
Glasgow.

MEAD—FULLER.—July 7, at the Congregational chapel,
Aston Tirrold, Berks, by the Rev. Henry Pawling, Mr.
Mead, of Rotherfield Grays, near Henley-on-Thames, to
Eliza Jane, daughter of the late Joseph Fuller, Esq., of Aston
Upthorpe, Berks.

APPIA—STURGE.—July 12, at Hanover Chapel, Peckham,
Surrey, by the Rev. Dr. Steane, assisted by the Rev. Louis
Vallette, pastor of the Lutheran church, Paris, Helen,
daughter of the late Henry and Helen Sturge, of Bewdley,
Worcestershire, to the Rev. George Edward Appia, pastor of
the Vaudois Church, Pignerol, Piedmont.

HURST—HAYDOCK.—July 18, at Weoley Chapel, Bolton,
Lancashire, by the Rev. James Clapham, James, eldest son
of William Hurst, Esq., manufacturer, of Farnworth, to
Sarah, second daughter of Mr. John Haydock, of Outwood.

BRINDLEY—MAGGITT.—July 18, at Wesley College Chapel, Sheffield, by the Rev. S. D. Waddy, Mr. Charles Brindley, to Annie, third daughter of Mr. J. B. Maggitt, Ashdell Villa, all of that place.

ROBINSON—GRANGER.—July 14, at Lion-walk, Colchester, by the Rev. T. B. Davids, John R. Robinson, Esq., to Jane Mapes, youngest daughter of the late W. Granger, Esq., of the Grange, Wickham Bishops, Essex.

BARRETT—GIBSON.—July 14, at the Friends' Meeting House at Saffron Walden, Joseph Barrett, of 22, Fleet-street, London, and 4, North-terrace, Camberwell, to Isabella Gibson, youngest daughter of the late Jabez Gibson, of Saffron Walden.

DOBSON—FELLOWES.—July 14, at Great Yarmouth, by the Rev. J. S. Russell, M.A., the Rev. S. St. N. Dobson, B.A., of Pendleton, Manchester, to Isabel Harriet Pearson, daughter of Henry Fellowes, Esq., of Caistor, Norfolk.

KEMP—HOWKINS.—July 14, by license, at Spaldwick Chapel, Huntingdonshire, by Rev. W. E. Archer, Mr. Charles Godfrey Kemp, surgeon dentist, of Leicester, to Sarah, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Howkins, Spaldwick.

WHITTLEHAM—DRURY.—July 17, at the Congregational chapel, Lombard-street, Newark, by the Rev. J. R. Attenborough, minister of the place, Mr. W. Whittleham, to Miss Sarah Drury.

WILSON—COOPER.—July 18, at Call-lane Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. J. Tunnicliffe, Mr. Edward Wilson, millwright, Habergham-super-Essex, near Burnley, to Miss Jane Elizabeth Cooper, of this town.

SKELTON—MITCHELL.—July 18, at Sion Chapel, Halifax, by the Rev. C. S. Sturrock, Mr. James Skeletton, manager, Northowram, to Miss Mary Mitchell, of Halifax.

DALTON—DRIVER.—July 19, at the Congregational chapel, Newark, by the Rev. J. R. Attenborough, Mr. Albert Dalton, to Miss Charlotte Driver.

DEATHS.

LEPPINGTON.—July 7, at his own residence, Adelaide-road, Haverstock-hill, the Rev. John Crosby Leppington, Wesleyan minister, aged fifty-one.

JONES.—July 9, aged 73, Jane, the beloved wife of the Rev. William Jones, Independent minister, Almoech.

WILLIAMS.—July 9, in Queen's-parade, Harrogate, in his 77th year, Peter Williams, Esq., of Leeds.

BROWN.—July 10, at Margate, William James, only son of Mr. William Brown, bookseller, of Old-street, London, aged 32.

MURCH.—July 12, at Kensington-place, Bath, the Rev. William Harris Murch, D.D., formerly president and theological tutor of Stepney College, London, aged 76.

SWANNELL.—July 13, at 57, Canterbury-road, Ball's-pond, Islington, Martha Heygate, in the twentieth year of her age.

BARLING.—July 18th, at the residence of her nephew, Mr. W. O. Purchase, of Romsey, Miss Sarah Barling, aged 60, deeply regretted.

CATHCART.—July 16, at St. Leonard's-on-sea, aged 76, General Earl Cathcart, G.C.B.

RUSSELL.—July 17, at Armiton-place, Edinburgh, Jane Graham Anderson, wife of Mr. Thomas Russell. Friends are requested to accept of this intimation.

MARTIN.—July 17, Mr. Henry Martin, of Mare-street, Hackney, aged 42.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The Bank of England, on Thursday, reduced their rate of discount from 3 per cent., at which it was fixed on the 10th ult., to 2½ per cent. The step was fully anticipated, and it consequently exercised no influence on the Stock-market.

The Money Market has not been well sustained during the week, owing partly to the distrust of the treaty of peace and the news of ferment in Italy. On Monday Consols closed at the lowest point of the day, and ½ per cent. worse than on Saturday.

Consols, which closed yesterday at 95½ 95½, have been 95½ this morning. On the whole, Mr. Gladstone's financial statement is considered favourable, especially in the Colonial produce market, where increased imposts on tea, sugar, &c., were fully anticipated. Indeed, a large amount of duty had been paid on those articles in expectation of a change.

Foreign Securities are rather inactive, and prices remain without alteration. Turkish 6 per Centa. are 80 82; ditto New Loan, 69 71.

A very moderate amount of business has been transacted in the Railway Share Market, and in most instances a further decline has taken place. Caledonians have receded to 82½ 82½. Eastern Counties to 58½ 59½. Great Western to 59½ 59½. Lancashire and Yorkshire to 95 and 95½. North Western to 95½ 95½. North British to 57. North Eastern, Berwick, to 93; and North Eastern, York, to 75½ 76½. South Easterns have advanced to 72½ 73. The Foreign Lines have been flat. Lombardo-Venetian Old Shares have declined to 10½ 10½; and the New to 9½ 10. Great Luxemburg are steady at 6½. East Indian brought 100½ 100½. Great Indian Peninsula declined to 70 and 70½; and Grand Trunk of Canada to 32½.

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's *Gazette*.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th of Vic., cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, July 13, 1859.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£31,818,055	Government Debt £11,015,100
		Other Securities 3,459,900
		Gold Bullion ... 17,838,055
		Silver Bullion ... —

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital £14,553,300	Government Securities	£11,420,680
Rest 3,275,054	Other Securities .. 17,802,911	
Public Deposits 4,871,793	Notes .. 10,100,525	
Other Deposits 16,384,793	Gold & Silver Coin 603,736	
Seven Day and other Bills .. 863,207		

£39,927,852	£31,818,055
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July 14, 1859. **M. MARSHALL,** Chief Cashier.

Friday, July 15, 1859.

BANKRUPTCY.

SLOPER, T. I. J., Church-street, West, St. Marylebone, oil-man, July 26, August 17.

OPPENHEIM, H., Old-street, St. Luke's, and Dalston-place, Dalton, timber merchant, July 24, August 26.

DOBSON, T. R., Colchester, tailor, July 26, August 17.

BLENKARM, A. B., Fenchurch-street, merchant, July 25, August 29.

Tuesday, July 19, 1859.

BANKRUPTCY.

WIGGINGTON, W., Bourne End, Buckinghamshire, coal merchant, July 29, August 26.

HARRIS, A., Railway-place, Shoreditch, tobacconist, July 29, August 26.

NEWTH, W., Cradley Heath, Staffordshire, milliner, July 22, August 11.

THOMPSON, T., Pocklington, Yorkshire, cabinet-maker, August 1 and 29.

SMITH, K., New Cross, stone mason, July 29, August 26.

CASTLE, J. L., Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucestershire, linen draper, August 2 and 30.

PROCTER, R., Liverpool, corn merchant, August 2 and 22.

old slowly at late rates. We had a dull sale for pigs, on former terms.

Per Siba, to sink the Offal.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	2 10 to 3 2	Pr. coarse woollen	4 2 to 4 4
Second quality	3 4	Pr. Southdown	4 0 to 4 10
Prime large oxen	3 8	Lgo. coarse calves	3 6 to 4 0
Prime Scots, &c.	4 2	Pr. small	4 2 to 4 8
Coarse inf. sheep	3 2	Large hogs	3 0 to 3 6
Second quality	3 8	Neatm. porkers	3 8 to 4 4
		Lambs 4s 6d to 6s 0d	
		Buckling calves, 17s. to 22s. Quarter-old store pigs, 18s to 23s each	

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, July 18.

The supplies of both town and country-killed meat continue limited, nevertheless the trade generally is heavy, as follows:—

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	2 10 to 3 0	Small pork	3 8 to 4 10
Middling ditto	3 2	Inf. mutton	3 2 to 3 6
Prime large do.	3 8	Middling ditto	3 8 to 4 6
Do. small do.	4 0	Pr. ditto	4 2 to 4 6
Large pork	3 2	Veal	3 8 to 4 4
		Lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 0d	

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCING-LANE, July 19.

TEA.—A very moderate business has been transacted, but the lower qualities of congeous find purchasers at about former rates.

SUGAR.—The market continues extremely firm; the transactions, however, have been limited, owing to the uncertainty felt with regard to any alteration in the duty. There has been a steady demand for refined goods at fully former rates.

COFFEE.—Colonial descriptions have been dealt into a fair extent, but the demand has not been active. Prices generally are firm, as the stock on hand, compared with those of the same period of last year, show a falling off of 2,945 tons.

RICE.—The market is very inactive, and prices are quite nominal.

SALT-PETRE.—There have been a few inquiries for the better qualities, but the dealings have not been active. Bengal qualities are quoted about 3s. per cwt.

PROVISIONS, Monday, July 18.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 4,788 firkin butter and 3,057 bales bacon; and from foreign ports 8,657 casks butter and 732 bales bacon. In the Irish butter market there was more business transacted last week. The continuance of dry, hot weather, and the stiff accounts from Ireland, caused an advance of 1s to 2s per cwt on the finest mild sorts. Foreign advanced to 10s for best Dutch. The bacon market ruled firm, and for prime fresh parcels of sizeable advance of 1s per cwt was realized.

COVENT GARDEN Saturday, July 16.—Grapes and pine-apples still realize fair prices. West India pines have been plentiful and good. Gooseberries, currants, and raspberries are also tolerably abundant and cheap. Cherries and strawberries are scarcer. English apricots have made their appearance. Greening plums obtain 2s a dozen. Oranges fetch 3s 6d and 10s per 100. Nuts of all descriptions continue to realize fair prices. Cabbages and French beans are plentiful. Rhubarb, asparagus, and seakale are getting over. Peas, beans, horn carrots, and globe artichokes may be obtained in quantity. Cauliflowers are cheaper. New potatoes realize from 6s to 18s per cwt. Cucumbers abundant. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Kalanchoe, Lily of the Valley, Violets, Mignonette, Heaths, and Roses.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, July 18.—The supplies of home-grown potatoes are very large, and the demand for them is heavy, at from 6s to 9s per ton. There are no foreign potatoes on offer.

HOPS, Monday, July 18.—We have no alteration to report in the character of our market, which is very inactive at last week's quotations. The plantations are progressing favourably, and the duty has been backed at 250,000.

SEEDS, London, Monday, July 18.—The trade in Clover-seeds remains without change. Some samples from Germany of the new crop of white seeds have come to hand during the past week, of fair quality, but no values are yet quoted. A few samples of home-grown Trefoil have also come to hand, of fine quality, and one or two sales have been made at the late values of old. New rapeseed is in good supply, and a further reduction of 6s to 8s per quarter was noted. Canaryseed was without change from last Monday.

WOOL, Monday, July 18.—Since our last report, owing to a return to a state of peace in Italy, and to the revival of the export demand, an active business has been transacted in most kinds of English wool, and prices have, in some instances, advanced 4d to 1d per lb. The supply on offer has increased to some extent during the last few days.

OILS, Monday, July 18.—There is only a limited demand for all oil oils, at drooping currencies. Olive sells steadily at full quotations, and coco-nut quite as dear as last week.

In linseed only a limited business is passing, on rather easier terms. Other oils are dull, and turpentine is rather drooping.

COALS, Monday, July 18.—Market heavy, at the rates of last day. Haswell's, 17s 6d; Hutton's, 17s 6d; South Hetton's, 17s 3d; Cassop's, 15s 6d; Hartley's, 15s 6d; Tanfield, 13s 3d; South Hartlepool, 16s.—Fresh arrivals, 4s; left from last day, 18s; total 59.

TALLOW, Monday, July 18.—Our market is very dull, and prices are still drooping. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling today at 5s 9d per cwt. Rough fat, 2s 9d per siba.

Advertisements.

THE REV. JAMES MATHESON and Mr. JOHN MATHESON, NOTTINGHAM, will have VACANCIES for TWO or THREE PUPILS after the Mid-summer Holidays. School RE-OPENS August 3rd. Terms, Fifty Guineas per annum.

THE Misses WILSON beg to inform their Friends that they have REMOVED the COLLEGE for LADIES, formerly at Tottenham, to THE ELMS, FINCHLEY-ROAD, ST. JOHN'S WOOD. The Term will commence AUGUST 8th.

TO IRONMONGERS.—WANTED to PLACE a well-disposed, industrious YOUTH, for two or three years, in a good HOUSE of BUSINESS.

Address Z. A., care of Mr. Goode, stationer, King William-street, London-bride.

N

TEETH WITHOUT SPRINGS.

28 LUDGATE-HILL AND 116 REGENT-STREET,
Are the Dental Establishments of
MESSRS. GABRIEL,

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS,

Patentees of the system for ensuring perfect Articulation and Mastication without the impediments usually attendant upon the ordinary plans.

In their IMPROVED MINERAL TEETH and FLEXIBLE GUMS, there are no Springs or Wires, no extraction of roots; the fit is of the most unerring accuracy, while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, pressure upon the gums or remaining teeth is entirely avoided.

It is permanent, wholesome, and congenial to the mouth, and when in use defies the notice of the closest observer.

It is only necessary to see them to be convinced of their superiority; and unless every satisfaction be given, no fee is accepted.

The best materials are used, which Messrs. GABRIEL are enabled to supply at prices lower than are usually charged for common qualities, they having on the premises extensive laboratories for the manufacture of every speciality appertaining to the profession.

CONSULTATION GRATIS.—ESTABLISHED 1804.

AND AT 134, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

GABRIEL'S TREATISE fully explains the system, and may be had gratis, or stamped envelope.

THE PATENT WHITE ENAMEL, which effectually restores decayed front teeth, can only be obtained as above.—Observe the numbers.

PREPARED WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL, the best Stopping for decayed Teeth or Toothache, 1s. 6d. per box, obtainable through any Chemist in town or country, or direct twenty Stamps.

"Messrs. G. improvements in Dentistry are really important, and will well repay a visit to their establishments."—Sunday Times, Sept. 6th, 1857.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION of
PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER in the construction of
Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

M. R. EPHRAIM MOSELEY,
SURGEON-DENTIST,
9, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE,
SOLE INVENTOR AND PATENTEE.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY-PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER,

in lieu of the gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

Teeth filled with gold, and Mr. Ephraim Moseley's Enamel Cement, the only stopping that will not become discoloured, particularly recommended for front teeth.

9, GROSVENOR-STREET (W.), LONDON;
14, GAY-STREET, BATH; and
10, ELDON-SQUARE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

CONDY'S PATENT FLUID,
OR NATURAL DISINFECTANT.

Not only deodorizes but disinfects perfectly, and destroys FOR THE cause of infection.

Is not poisonous, as it may be used to purify water. Evolves no noxious or unpleasant gas. Cannot be mistaken for any other fluid, thereby preventing death and disease, and is therefore the best, safest, cheapest, and most pleasant disinfectant ever introduced.

This fluid has been examined and reported upon by the Board of Health, all the most eminent Men and Chemists of the day, in all cases in the most satisfactory manner possible.

The Public are recommended to use this Fluid, properly diluted with water, frequently and habitually in larders, sculleries, musty cases, sick rooms, close places, &c., as it has numerous advantages, and can be used with certain immediate success and perfect safety.

Sold in Quart Bottles, 4s.; Pints, 2s.; Half-pints, 1s., and in bulk 10s. per Gallon.

Free to Railway on Receipt of Order or Stamps.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending.—*Church and State Gazette.*

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalene Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Tram Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.
Price of a Single Truss, 10s.; 2ls., 20s. 6d., and 3ls. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 3ls. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage, 1s. 6d.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, 1s. 10d. Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c. The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s. 6d. to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,

USED in the ROYAL LAUNDRY.

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, and her Majesty's Laundry says, that although she has tried Wheaten, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

CHEAP LIVING for ALL CLASSES.

All who study Household Economy, and are desirous of providing "table luxuries" on the cheapest scale, should use HARPER TWELVETREES' EGGS and BUTTER POWDER.

The most delicious Puddings, Pies, rich Cakes, Biscuits, Batter Puddings, Pancakes, and all kinds of Pastry, may be MADE WITHOUT BUTTER or EGGS, besides effecting a clear saving of Two Pounds of Flour in every Stone. A PENNY PACKET is equal to NINE EGGS!!!

"My wife is delighted with it, she never before used any article so excellent."—G. W. Pringle, St. Heliers.—"Your Preparation is most superior. We find it the most economical article we have ever used."—M. Winter, Newport, Jan. 11, 1859.

Sold at 1d. and 2d., and Canisters at 6d. and 1s., by all the Agents for Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder, for Washing.

Patentee: Harper Twelvetrees, "The Works," Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. (removed from 139, Goswell-street). More Agents wanted.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement of female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road.

Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom in cases, 3s. 6d., sa. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLING-

WATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road.

Sent free to any railway station.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road.

Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom in cases, 3s. 6d., sa. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

HAIR DYE.—24s., HIGH HOLBORN

(Opposite Day and Martin's).—ALEX. ROSS'S LIQUID DYE produces, with little trouble, light or dark colours to grey hair. 3s. 6d. free; in plain covers, per post, for fifty-four stamps.

Private Hair-dyeing Rooms. Hints on Dress and on the Hair, free, for one stamp.

HAIR DESTROYER.—24s., HIGH HOLBORN.—ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY REMOVES SUPERFLUOUS HAIR from the face, neck, or arms without injury to the skin, price 3s. 6d.; free, in plain covers, fifty-four stamps.

Hair-curling Fluid, 3s. 6d. per bottle; free, fifty-four stamps. Cantharides Oil, a sure restorer of the Hair, 3s. 6d. per bottle; free for fifty-four stamps.

THE HAIR.—The best means to adorn it is

to use Churcher's Toilet Cream, which imparts fragrance, softness, and beauty to it, and is most economical. Price 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. The best Hair Dye is Bachelor's Instantaneous Colombian, in the New York Original Packets: price 4s. 6d., 7s., and 10s. Sold by Hair-dressers, and by R. Hovenden, Great Marlborough-street (three doors east of the Pantheon), W.; and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury-square, London, S.C.

GREY HAIR RESTORED to its ORIGINAL COLOUR.—Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, and Rheumatism, cured by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC COMBS, HAIR and FLESH BRUSHES.

They require no preparation, are always ready for use, and cannot get out of order. Brushes 10s. and 16s.; Combs, from 2s. 6d. to 20s.

GREY HAIR and BALDNESS PREVENTED by F. M. Herring's Patent PREVENTIVE BRUSH, price 4s. and 5s.

Offices: 32, Basinghall-street, London, where may be had gratis, or post free for four stamps, the Illustrated Pamphlet, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and the Remedy." Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

CALVANIC BELT, without Acids, for the CURE of DYSPÉPSIA, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, and all its forms. INACTIVITY of the LIVER, or SLUGGISH CIRCULATION.

From the constant demand the price is reduced. Forwarded post free. 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 15s. and 21s.

Mr. W. P. PIGGOTT is to be consulted daily from Ten a.m. to Four p.m., at 16, Argyle-street, Regent-street. The Galvanic Baths for extracting mineral poisons, and the cure of cutaneous diseases. Post-office Orders payable as above, or at the Galvanic Belt Depôt, 523, New Oxford-street.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—The excruciating pain of gout or rheumatism relieved in two hours, and cured in a few days, by BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

They require neither attention nor confinement, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp. Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d. per box.

LAMPLough's PYRETIC SALINE

forms a most agreeable renovating beverage; it cures in sickness, general debility, and eruptive complaints, is supported by the testimonials and recommendation of nearly all our metropolitan physicians and medical gentlemen, and has been recommended by their letters to Her Majesty's Commissariat, also to the H. E. I. Company, as a specific in fevers and other affections of the blood.

The late Dr. Prout characterised its discovery as "unfolded in the germ of immense benefit to mankind."

Wm. Stevens, Esq., M.D., D.C.L., states in his work on West India fevers that wherever the saline treatment is adopted, the fatal yellow fevers are deprived of their terror.

The late Dr. Turley states in a letter that in the worst cases of scarlet and typhus fevers he found it, in his experience and family, to act as a specific, no other medicine being required.

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Further testimonials and directions for its use in disease accompany each bottle. To be obtained of most respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the country, and direct from the maker, H. LAMPLough, 118, Holborn London, in bottles at 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 21s. each.

PRIMROSE SOAP.—JOHN KNIGHT'S

PRIMROSE SOAP is the most economical and best household Soap for families and laundresses, &c. As much inferior Soap is being sold stamped "Primrose," the public are cautioned to observe that the name and address, "John Knight, York-place, Old Gravel-lane, St. George East," is stamped on each bar.

THE EXTRAORDINARY EXCITEMENT

in Domestic circles respecting HARPER TWELVETREES' PATENT SOAP POWDER is daily increasing! All who have tried it are perfectly delighted with the astonishing saving of time, trouble, labour, money, firing soap, "tongue and temper." The Family Wash no longer makes everybody cross, nor puts off the husbands with "cold shoulder," for it may all be done in a few hours without the family knowing what is going on. It saves fifty per cent in its use, besides all the wear and tear from the usual mode of hand-rubbing, scrubbing, and brushing, and is less injurious to the fabric than the best Soap. Sold by Grocers and Druggists everywhere. Patented, Harper Twelvetrees, "The Works," Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. (removed from 139, Goswell-street).

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ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY, for making superior Barley-Water in fifteen minutes, has not only obtained the patronage of her Majesty and the Royal Family, but has become of general use to every class of the community, and is acknowledged to stand unrivalled as an eminently pure, nutritious, and light food for infants, Children, and Invalids; much approved for making a delicious Custard Pudding, and excellent for thickening Broths or Soups.

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Prepared only by the Patentees, ROBINSON, BELLEVILLE, and CO., Purveyors to the Queen, 64, Red Lion-street, Holborn, London.

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MAPPIN'S 2s. RAZORS shave well for Three Years.
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Gentleman's Leather Dressing Case, fitted ..	£1 1 0	
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Prices:
Best Transparent Ivory-handled Knives—
Per doz. Per doz. Per pair.
Table Knives 33 0 | Dessert ditto 28 0 | Carvers 11 0
Best Ivory-handled Knives—
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Fine Ivory-handled Knives—
Table Knives 23 0 | Dessert ditto 18 0 | Carvers 7 6
Good Ivory-handled Knives—
Table Knives 16 0 | Dessert ditto 12 0 | Carvers 5 6
Kitchen Knives and Forks—
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Ladies' Scissors of the finest steel, the most finished workmanship, and in choice variety. Scissors in handsome cases, adapted for presents.

Penknives and every description of Pocket Cutlery.
Deane's Monument Razor has been 150 years before the public, and is a plain, thoroughly good old English Razor.—Price 2s. 6d.

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Hot air stoves in new and ornamental patterns, with ascending or descending flues, suitable for churches, public buildings, halls, shops, &c.

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TO OBTAIN the BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES in England, be particular in addressing to PHILLIPS and COMPANY, Tea Merchants, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C., as inferior Houses are continually copying Phillips and Co.'s Advertisements, in the hope of misleading the Public.

Good strong useful Congou Tea .. 2s. 4d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., and 3s.

Rich Souchong Teas .. 3s. 8d., 3s. 10d., and 4s.

Pure Coffees .. 1s. 0d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d.

A Price Current Free. Sugars at Market Prices.

PHILLIPS and CO. send ALL GOODS CARRIAGE FREE, by their own Vans, within Eight Miles of No. 8, King William-street, City; and send Teas, Coffees, and Spices, Carriage Free to any Railway Station or Market Town in England, if to the value of 40s. or upwards.

F U R N I T U R E .—Where to Buy, What to Buy, How to Buy.—COMPLETE FURNISHING GUIDES, with all Explanations, and Illustrated by 300 Engravings, to be had, post free, of F. and S. BEYFUS, City Furniture Warehouses, 91, 93, and 95, City-road. Goods delivered free to any part of the kingdom, and exchanged if not approved. Note our 15s. Rosewood or Walnut Drawing-room Suits covered in velvet.

C A R R I A G E F R E E .—CABINET FURNITURE, BEDDING, CARPETS, and GENERAL UP-HOLSTERY.—HOWITT and Co. respectfully invite the public to an inspection of the largest and most varied STOCK in the metropolis. The Show-rooms and Galleries exhibit many novelties in Walnut, Rosewood, and Mahogany Furniture, of First-rate Workmanship, at 25 per cent. less than usually charged for the same articles, and carriage paid to any railway station in the United Kingdom. No charge for packing, nor the use of cases. An Illustrated Catalogue of Designs post free on application.—HOWITT and Co., General House Furnishers, 226, 228, 230, HIGH HOLBORN.

H A N D S O M E B R A S S and I R O N B E D S T E A D S .—HEAL and SON'S Show Rooms contain a large assortment of Brass Bedsteads, suitable both for Home use and for Tropical Climates; handsome Iron Bedsteads with Brass Mountings and elegantly Japanned; Plain Iron Bedsteads for Servants; every description of Wooden Bedstead that is manufactured, in Mahogany, Birch, Walnut Tree woods, Polished Deal and Japanned; all fitted with Bedding and Furniture complete, as well as every description of Bed-room Furniture.

H E A L and S O N ' S I L L U S T R A T E D C A T A L O G U E . containing Designs and Prices of 100 Bedsteads, as well as of 150 different articles of Bedroom Furniture, sent free by post.—HEAL and SON, Bedstead, Bedding, and Bedroom Furniture Manufacturers, 196, Tottenham-court- road, W.

J A M E S C O B B E T T and C O ., F U R N I T U R E , B E D D I N G , and C A R P E T M A N U F A C T U R E R S , D E P T - F O R D B R I D G E , L O N D O N . CLERGYMEN about to FURNISH are respectfully informed that Messrs. COBBETT and CO. are now publishing an entirely New Edition of their HOUSE FURNISHING GUIDE, Illustrated by 278 unequalled Engravings of every description of Household Furniture, with prices attached. A copy will be sent to Clergymen on application, gratis and Post-free.

This costly Work also contains a Price List of purified BEDDING,—a full description of COBBETT and CO.'s Kampulicun FLOOR-CLOTH, made on the improved patent—and complete Estimates for Furnishing Parsonages and Houses on the following revised Scale. Every article warranted.—

A Six-Roomed House .. £74 3 0
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Together with much other information, valuable to all requiring Household Furniture, Carpets, or Bedding.

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P I A N O F O R T E S E X T R A O R D I N A R Y . at MOORE and MOORE'S, 14, Bishopsgate-street. Within. These are first-class Pianos, of rare excellency; possessing exquisite improvements recently applied, and which effects a grand, a pure, and beautiful quality of tone that stands unrivalled. Prices from eighteen guineas. First-class Pianos for hire, with easy terms of purchase.

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Rosewood 6½ Octaves Pianofortes 26 gs. and upwards.

Walnut 28 gs.

OAK HARMONIUMS in French Polished Cases, suitable for small Churches and Chapels, or School-rooms, 10 gs. and upwards.

MAHOGANY and ROSEWOOD, 12 gs. and upwards.

C. C. has much pleasure in submitting the following most flattering testimonial:

[COPY.] House of Commons, March 19, 1859.

Lord Charles Russell has the pleasure of informing Mr. Cadby that his New Grand Pianoforte is highly approved of. At a musical party last Tuesday there was but one opinion respecting it, all (Amateurs and Professionals) agreeing that it was a most superior and beautifully-toned instrument.

Manufactories, Nos. 3, 38, and 39, LIQUORPOND-STREET, GRAY'S-INN-ROAD, where specimens of each Instrument can also be seen.

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PIANO-FORTES, TWENTY-ONE GUINEAS.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE is now Manufacturing a very Elegant and Superior PIANO-FORTE, 6½ Octaves, of the best seasoned materials, and warranted to keep well in Tuned in all Climates, for the moderate price of Twenty-one Guineas, net. These Instruments have been highly approved by the Profession and first-rate judges, both in reference to the beauty of their appearance and their sweetmness and brilliancy of tone.

Farmer's Instructions for the Piano-Forte, price 4s.

A Splendid Assortment of HARMONIUMS, of every description, in Oak Cases, from Six to Thirty-four Guineas; in Mahogany, Seven to Eighteen Guineas; in Rosewood, Thirteen to Forty-five Guineas.

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SPECTACLES to SUIT ALL SIGHTS.

Fine steel frames, with real Brazil pebbles, 7s. 6d.; ditto, best glasses, 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d.; solid gold, 20s.; solid silver, 10s. 6d. Spring Eye-glasses, 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d.; gold ditto, 17s. 6d., 21s., 30s. Country residents accurately suited by stating age, &c. Sent free, (by post) all over the kingdom. Enclose stamp or post-office order, payable Upper Baker-street. Pocket Telescopes, define five miles, 12s. 6d. Microscopes in mahogany boxes, of immense power, 12s. 6d.

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Ladies' French Muslin, Lace, and Steel Jupons,

3s. 9d. to 16s. 6d.

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LADIES, why give such HIGH PRICES for your STAY BODICES, when you can obtain a single pair at the wholesale prices, direct from the Manufactory, and the choice of fifty different sorts, at the undermentioned prices:—

Patent Front-fastening Coutil Bodices,

2s. 11d. to 16s. 6d.

Paris Wave Stay (any size required),

3s. 11d. to 14s. 6d.

Ladies' Family and Nursing Stay,

3s. 6d. to 21s.

The Self-adjusting Victoria Royal Stay,

10s. 6d. to 25s.

Engravings of the above, or wholesale lists, free.

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BLACK FROCK COATS!!

Public opinion and patronage have proved that the supply of the 40s. Black Cloth Frock and Dress Coats are the best in London.

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DEPOSIT and DISCOUNT BANK.

FIVE PER CENT. on Sums for fixed periods or at seven days' notice, or Three per Cent. at Call.
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THE LONDON INVESTMENT COMPANY
(Limited), 86A, MOORGATE-STREET, allow FIVE PER CENT. on all DEPOSITS, and make ADVANCES from 20L to 1,000L on Mortgage, Deposits of Deeds, Bills of Sale, or other Security, on moderate terms, repayable by easy Instalments.

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Established December, 1835.

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MUTUAL ASSURANCE WITHOUT INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

On the 20th November last the total number of policies issued was 21,693.

The amount of Capital was £1,621,550 lls. 11d.

Amount paid for claims arising from death, and bonuses accrued thereon, £809,646 14s. 4d.

The gross annual income arising from premiums on 15,262 existing policies is... £947,693 1 1

Annual abatement on the 20th November, 1857, to be continued for the five years ending in 1862

50,112 0 0

Add interest on invested capital £197,581 1 1

69,850 7 1

Total net annual income... £267,431 8 2

The present number of members is 12,647.

At the Quinquennial Division of Profits made up to the 20th November, 1857, the computed value of assurances in Class IX. was... £1,000,000 16 6

Assets in Class IX.... 1,345,125 0 5

Surplus or profit... £345,034 3 11

The effect of the successful operation of the Society during the whole period of its existence may be best exhibited by recapitulating the declared surpluses at the four investigations made up to this time.

For the 7 years ending 1847 the Surplus was £32,074 11 5

" 5 years " 1847 " 86,122 8 3

" 5 years " 1852 " 232,061 18 4

" 5 years " 1857 " 345,034 3 11

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st JULY are reminded that the same must be paid within thirty days from that date.

The Prospectus, with the last Report of the Directors, and with illustrations of the profits for the five years ending the 20th November, 1857, may be had on application, by which it will be seen that the reductions on the premiums range from 11 per cent. to 9½ per cent., and that in one instance the premium is extinct. Instances of the bonuses are also shown.

June, 1859. JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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Cooper, Henry, Esq., 4, Chiswell-street, and Shenfield.

Gardiner, B. W., Esq., 20, Princes-street, Cavendish-square.

Grosier, W., Esq., 24, Claremont-square, Pentonville.

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Burke, G. W., Esq., 10, Clarence-villas, Hackney.

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UNION BANK OF LONDON, TEMPLE BAR.

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Messrs. Watson and Sons, 12, Bouvierie-street, Fleet-street.

SURVEYOR.

Thomas Turner, Esq., 9, Walbrook.

SUCCESSION.

John Mann, Esq., 4, Charterhouse-square.

This Company is formed on the purely mutual principle, here being no proprietary distinct from the members to absorb the whole or any portion of the profits.

The superiority of the Mutual Principle in Life Assurance is shown by the success attained by Societies so formed; by many Proprietary Companies having been converted into Mutual; and by others having consented to give a portion of their profits to the assured—"thus affording them NEARLY ALL the advantages of a Mutual Assurance Office." But in the BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, not only NEARLY ALL, but ALL such advantages belong to the assured. The management of the Company is under their sole control, and the whole of the profits are theirs—while the assured are entirely free from responsibility, inasmuch as each policy limits the claim under it to the funds of the Company exclusively.

In the year 1858, this Company issued 981 new policies, assuring 220,200L, and realising new premiums to the amount of 7,024L. The annual income is £6,388L, and the Accumulated Fund (belonging to the members) increased during that year 27,807L, and now amounts to 151,807L. The number of members is nearly 8,000.

The members have received, in respect of the profits for the three years ending 31st December, 1857, a Bonus equal to 27½ per cent. of the premiums paid by them. This was not a reversionary bonus, to be received only at the death of the party assured, but an immediate payment in cash.

Persons insuring during the present year will become entitled to share in the bonus to be declared up to 31st December, 1858.

May, 1859. JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

NOTICE of DIVIDEND.—BANK of DEPOSIT (Established A.D. 1844) No. 3, Pall-mall East, London, S.W.—The WARRANTS for the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on Deposit Accounts, to the 30th June, are ready for delivery, and payable daily between the hours of Ten and Four.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

July 11th, 1859.

Prospectuses and forms sent free on application.

THE GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that the FORTY-SECOND HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND, at the rate of Six per Cent., declared on the 13th Inst., is payable to the SHAREHOLDERS at the Office of the Company, No. 62, KING-WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, between the hours of Ten and Four.

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